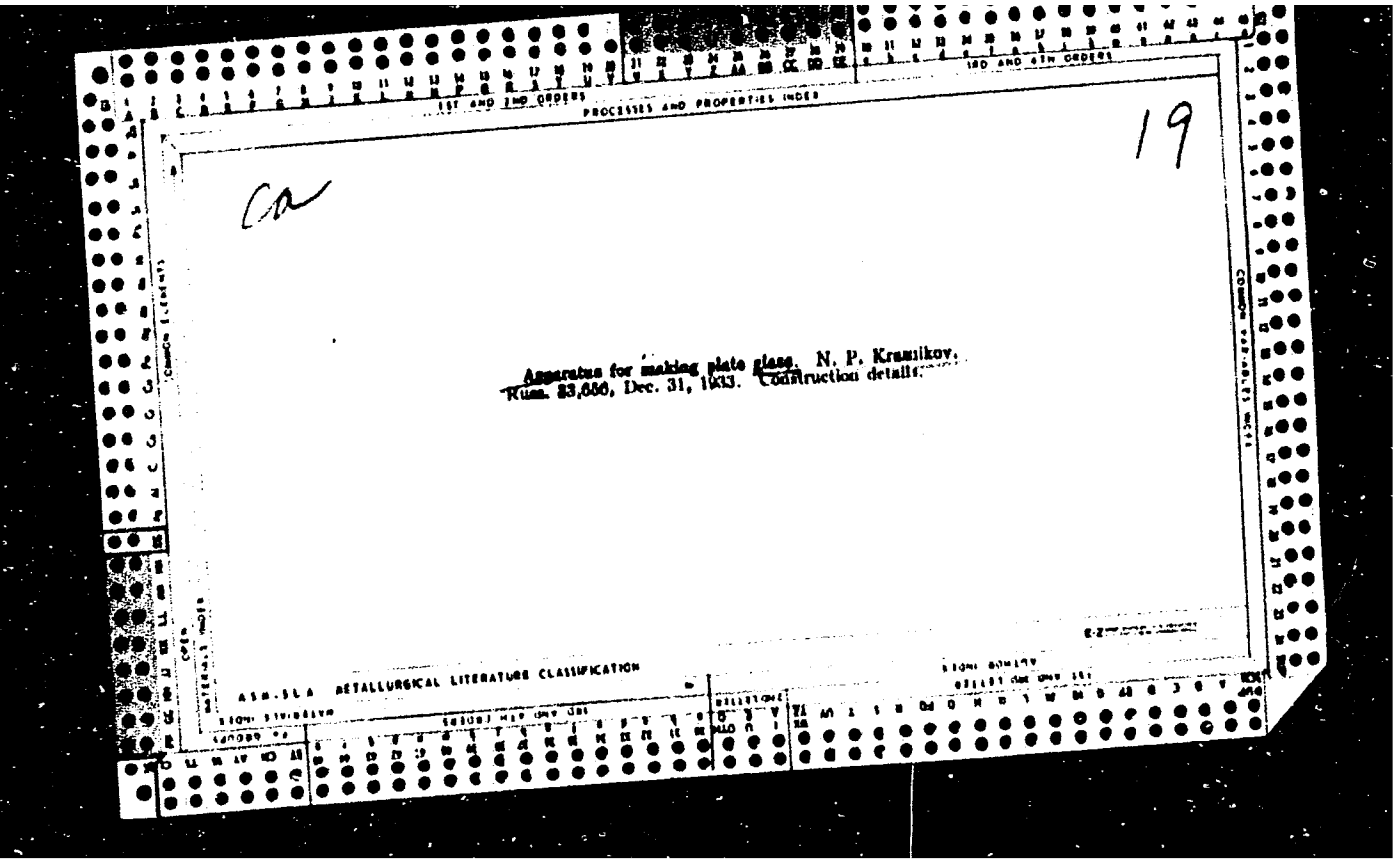
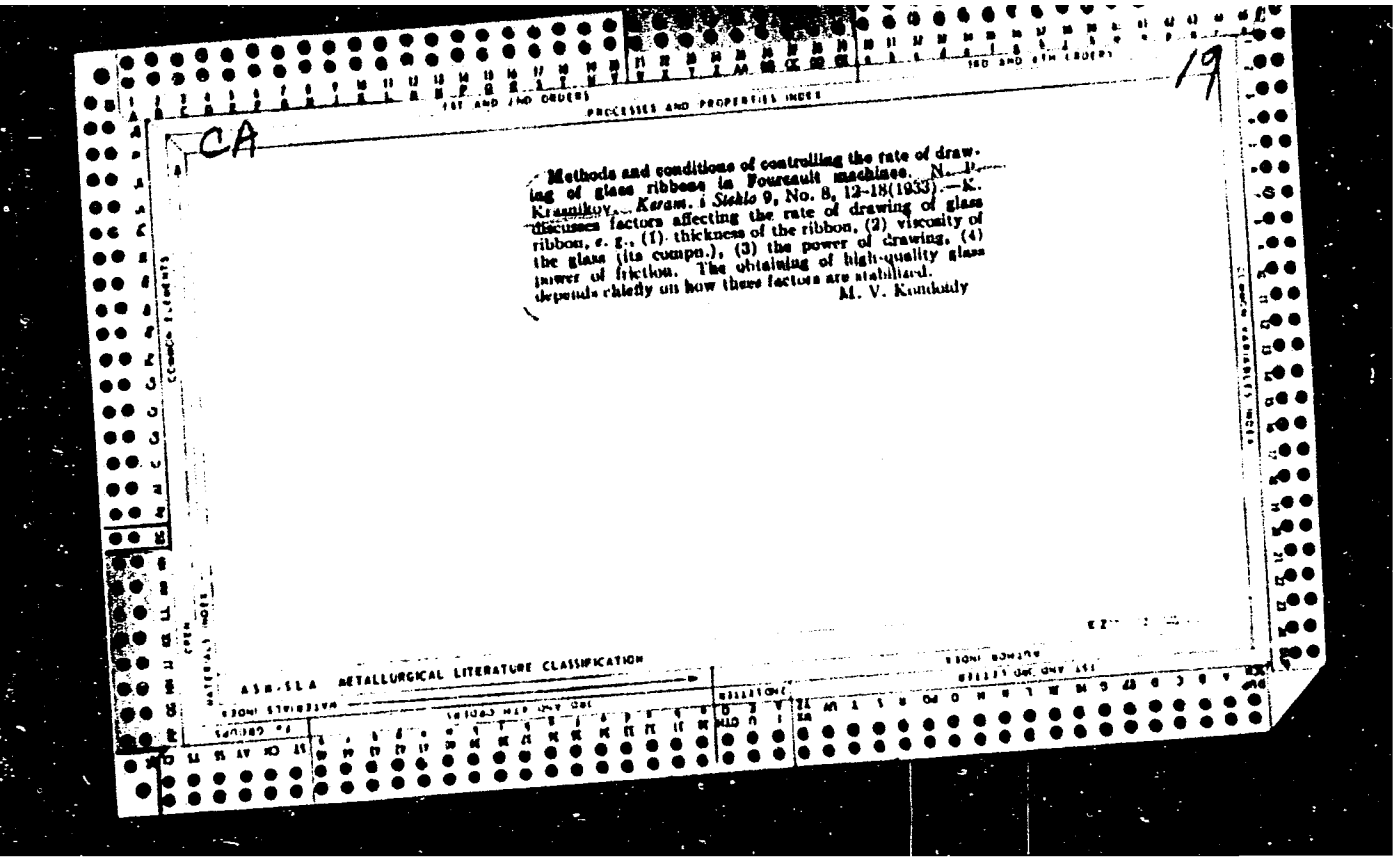
L 24836-66
ACC NR: AT6007200

soil. Experiments and observations have shown that the ratio between the velocities for propagation of elastic longitudinal and transverse waves $\gamma = V_p/V_s$ varies widely even in the same type of soil depending on a number of factors (density, moisture content, rockiness etc.). Empirical formulas are given for the seismic intensity of longitudinal and transverse oscillations in terms of wave velocity and soil density. The seismic characteristics of various types of ground are tabulated. A method is proposed for using the formulas and table in seismic microzoning for civil engineering purposes. The method may be used as a first approximation in evaluating the seismic conditions of areas made up of various types of soil. The limitations of this method are discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 dda





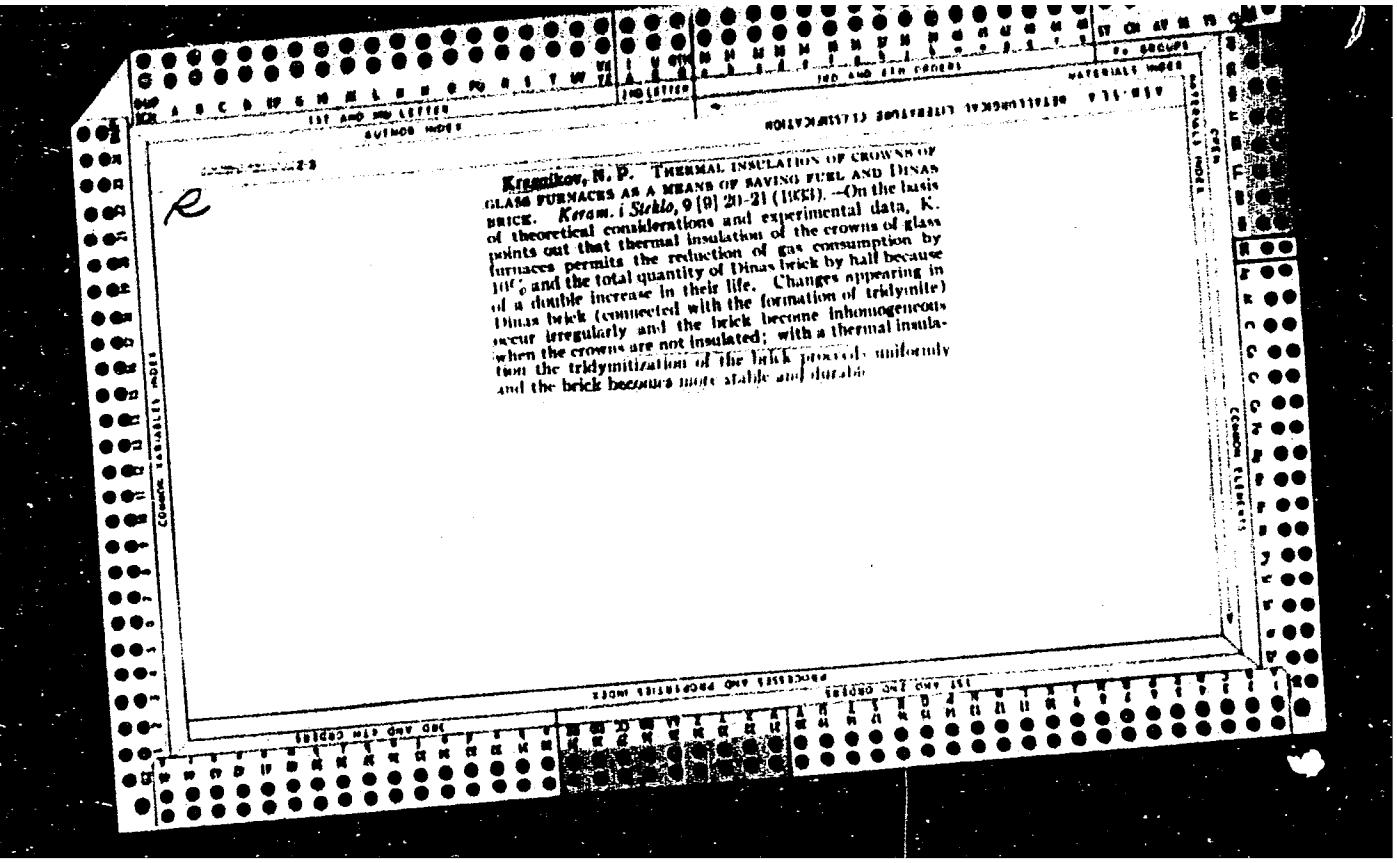
CA

19

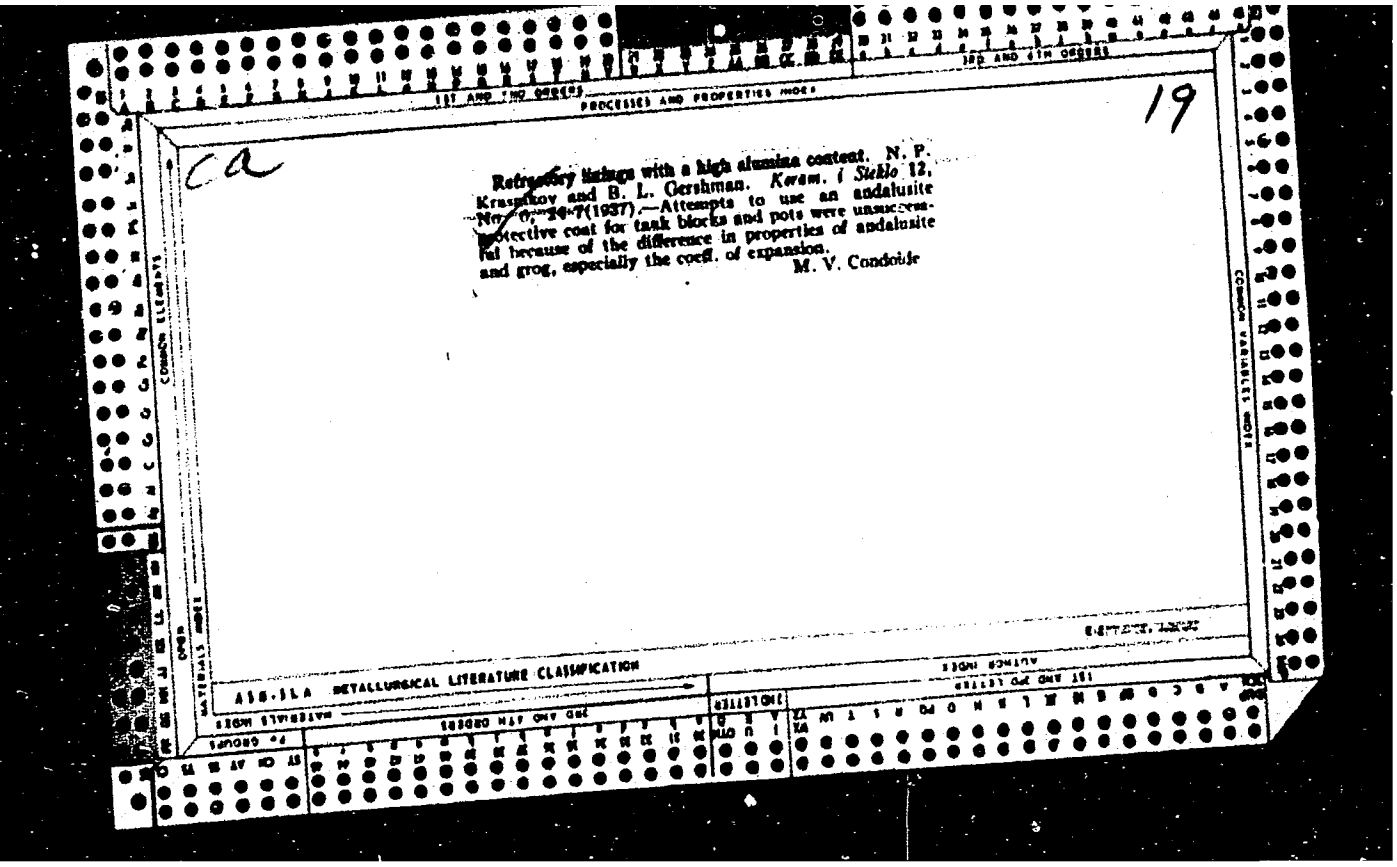
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Methods and conditions of controlling the rate of drawing of glass ribbons in Fourcault machines. N. P. Krasnikov. *Keram. i Steklo* 9, No. 8, 12–18(1933).—K. discusses factors affecting the rate of drawing of glass ribbon, e. g., (1) thickness of the ribbon, (2) viscosity of the glass (its compn.), (3) the power of drawing, (4) power of friction. The obtaining of high-quality glass depends chiefly on how these factors are stabilized.
M. V. Kondakov

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Kreanikov, N. P. THERMAL INSULATION OF CROWNS OF GLASS FURNACES AS A MEANS OF SAVING FUEL AND DINAS BRICK. *Kvasn. i Steklo*, 9 [9] 20-21 (1964). —On the basis of theoretical considerations and experimental data, K. points out that thermal insulation of the crowns of glass furnaces permits the reduction of gas consumption by 10% and the total quantity of Dinas brick by half because of a double increase in their life. Changes appearing in Dinas brick (connected with the formation of tridymite) occur irregularly and the brick become inhomogeneous when the crowns are not insulated; with a thermal insulation the tridymitization of the brick proceeds uniformly and the brick becomes more stable and durable

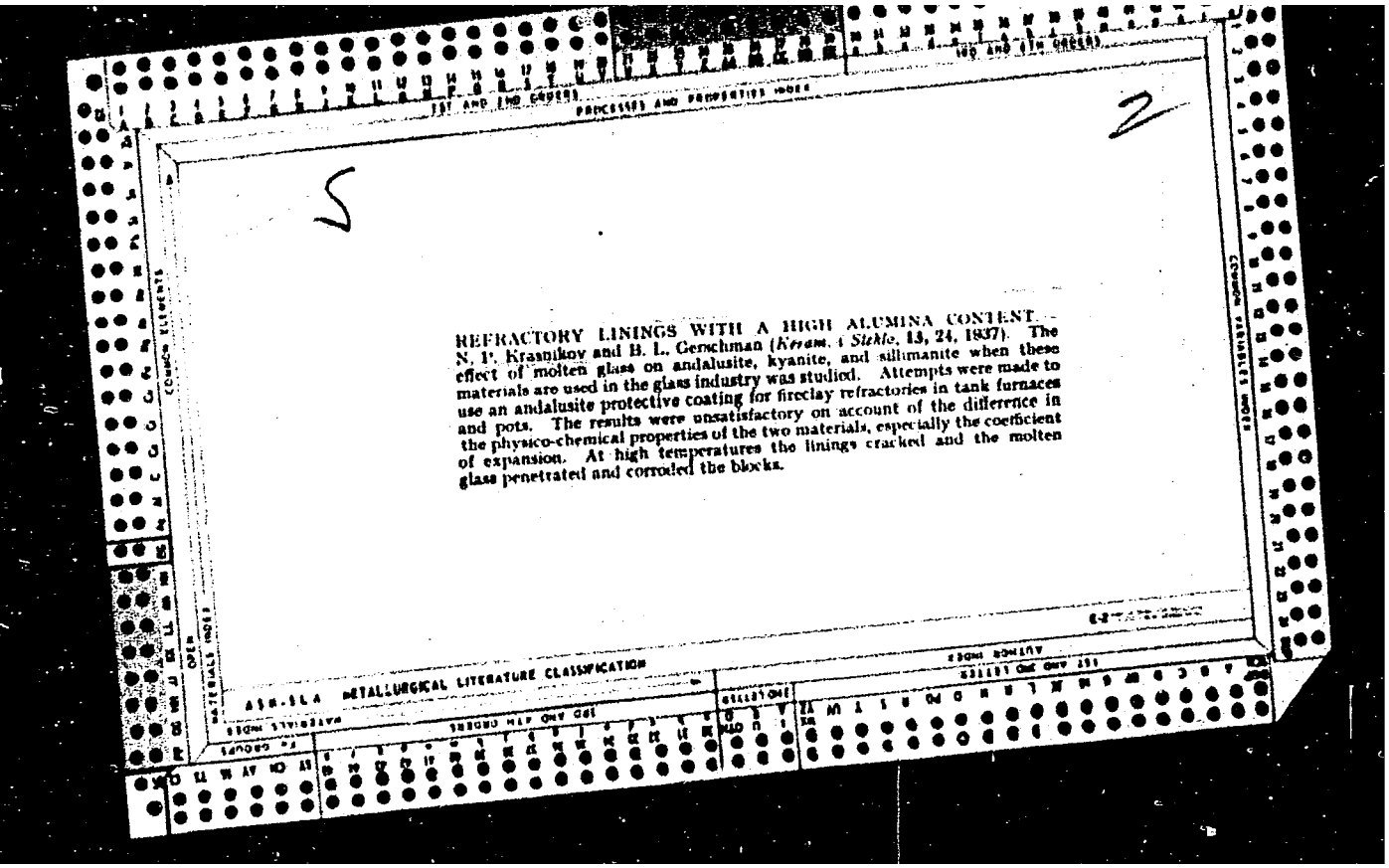


19

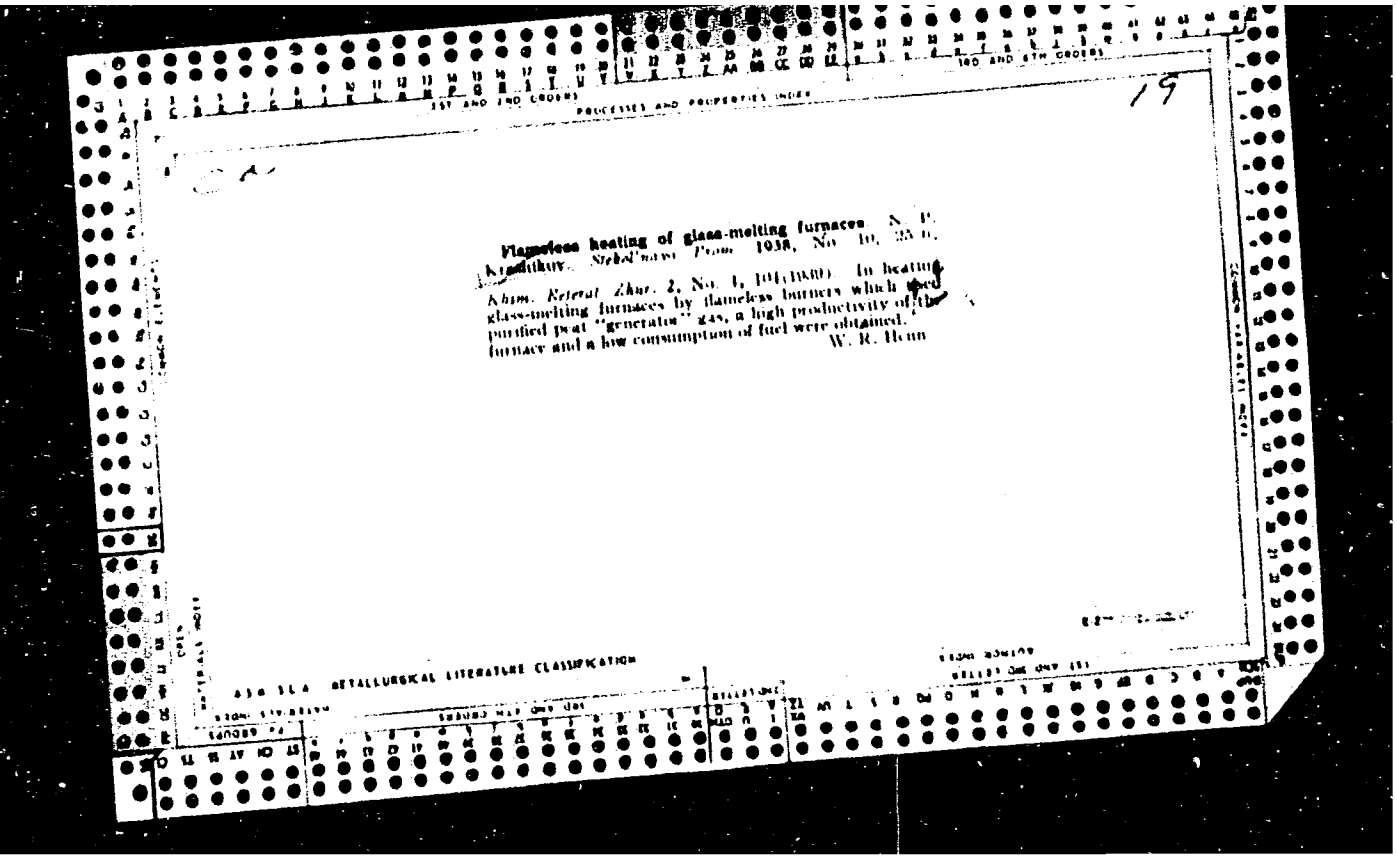
Ca

Refractory linings with a high alumina content. N. P. Krasnikov and B. L. Gershman. *Kvasn. i Steklo* 12, No. 6, 24–7(1937).—Attempts to use an andalusite refractory for tank blocks and pots were unsuccessful because of the difference in properties of andalusite and grog, especially the coeff. of expansion.
M. V. Condoide

A16-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



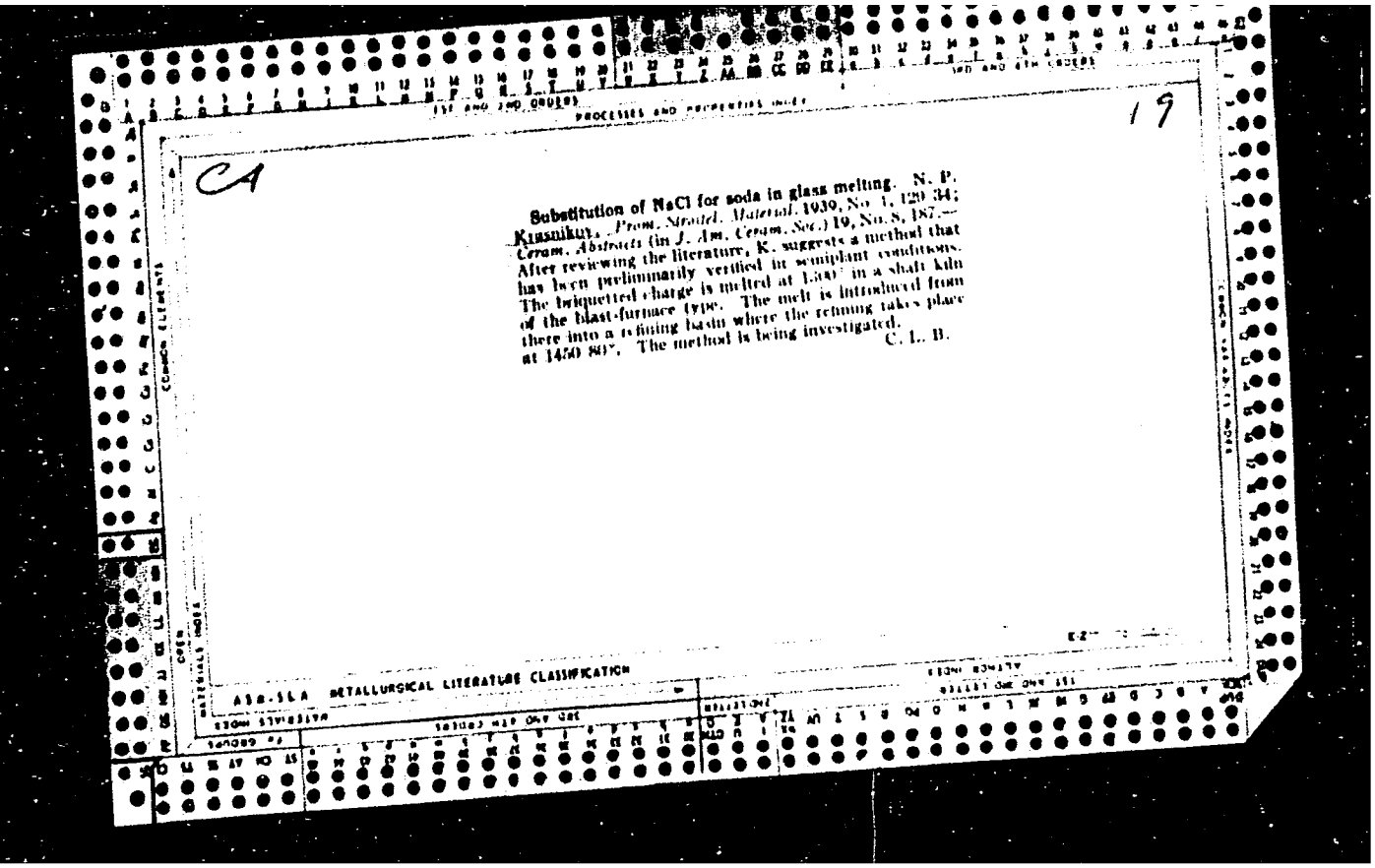
REFRACTORY LININGS WITH A HIGH ALUMINA CONTENT. - N. P. Krasnikov and B. L. Genchman (*Keram. i Steklo*, 13, 24, 1937). The effect of molten glass on andalusite, kyanite, and sillimanite when these materials are used in the glass industry was studied. Attempts were made to use an andalusite protective coating for fireclay refractories in tank furnaces and pots. The results were unsatisfactory on account of the difference in the physico-chemical properties of the two materials, especially the coefficient of expansion. At high temperatures the linings cracked and the molten glass penetrated and corroded the blocks.



Flameless heating of glass-melting furnaces. N. P. Kandakov. *Stekol'naya Prom.* 1938, No. 10, 23-6.

Khim. Referat. Zhur. 2, No. 1, 104(1938). In heating glass-melting furnaces by flameless burners which used purified peat "generator" gas, a high productivity of the furnace and a low consumption of fuel were obtained.

W. R. Henn



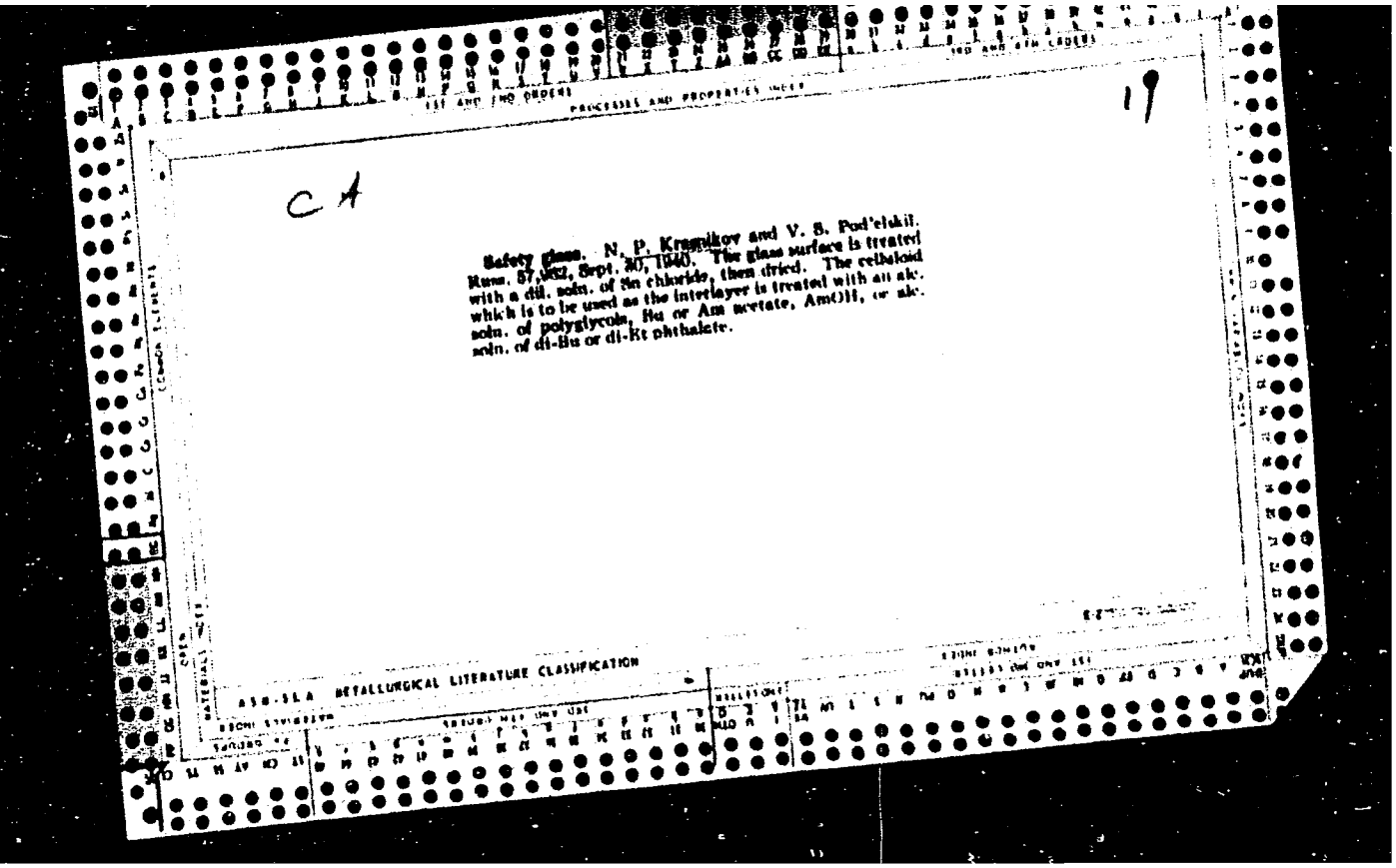
CA

19

Substitution of NaCl for soda in glass melting. N. P. Krasnikov. *Prom. Stroitel. Material.* 1939, No. 1, 120-34; *Ceram. Abstracts* (in *J. Am. Ceram. Soc.*) 19, No. 8, 187.—After reviewing the literature, K. suggests a method that has been preliminarily verified in semiplant conditions. The briquetted charge is melted at 1300° in a shaft kiln of the blast-furnace type. The melt is introduced from there into a refining basin where the refining takes place at 1450-80°. The method is being investigated.

C. L. B.

ASS.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

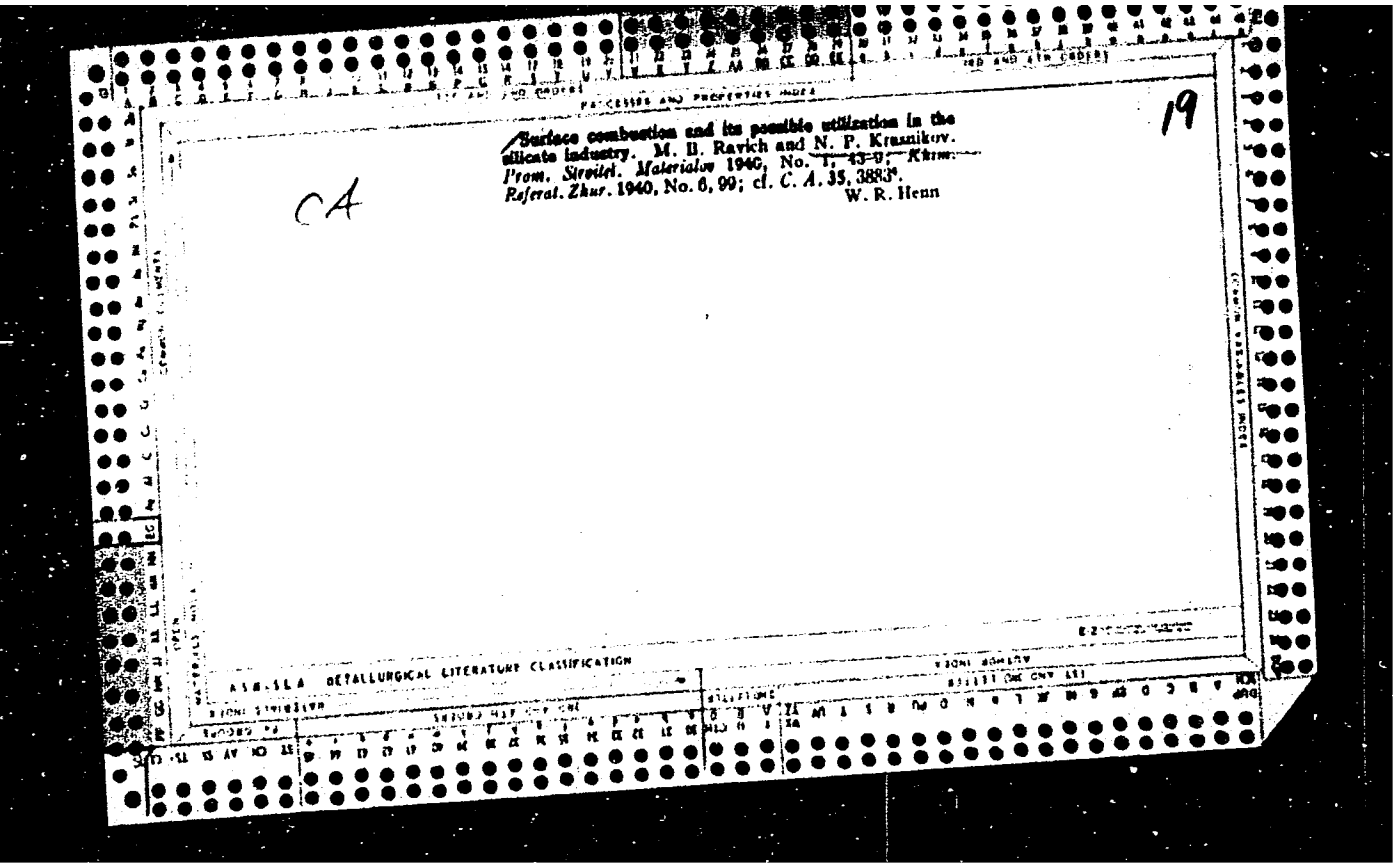


CA

19

Safety glass. N. P. Krasnikov and V. S. Pod'elskii. Russ. 57,982, Sept. 30, 1940. The glass surface is treated with a dil. soln. of Sn chloride, then dried. The celluloid which is to be used as the interlayer is treated with an alc. soln. of polyglycols, Bu or Am acetate, AmOH, or alc. soln. of di-Bu or di-Et phthalate.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

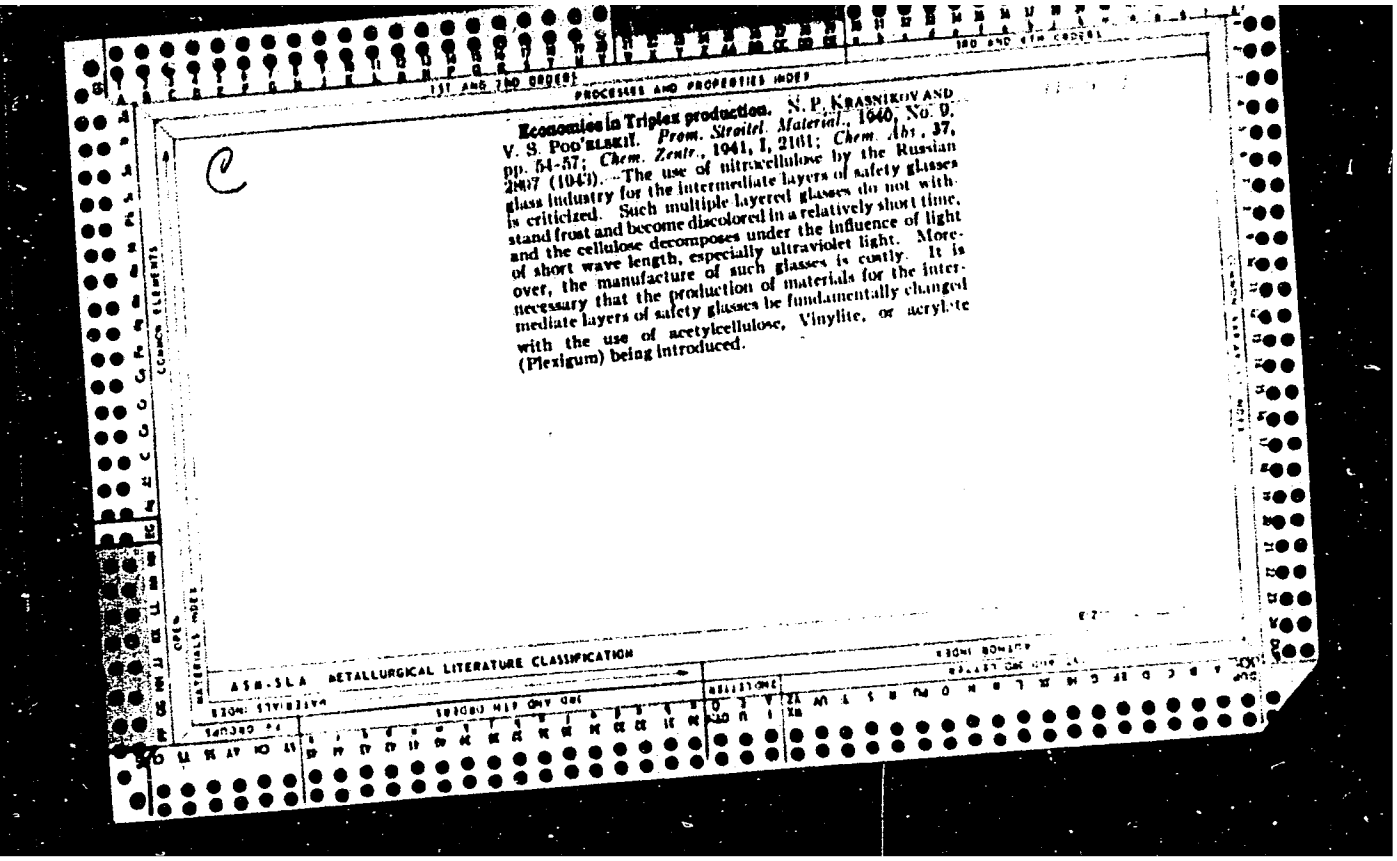


Surface combustion and its possible utilization in the silicate industry. M. B. Ravich and N. P. Krasnikov. *Trans. Silicat. Materialov* 1940, No. 1, 43-9; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 6, 99; cf. *C. A.* 35, 3883⁸.
W. R. Henn

CA

19

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

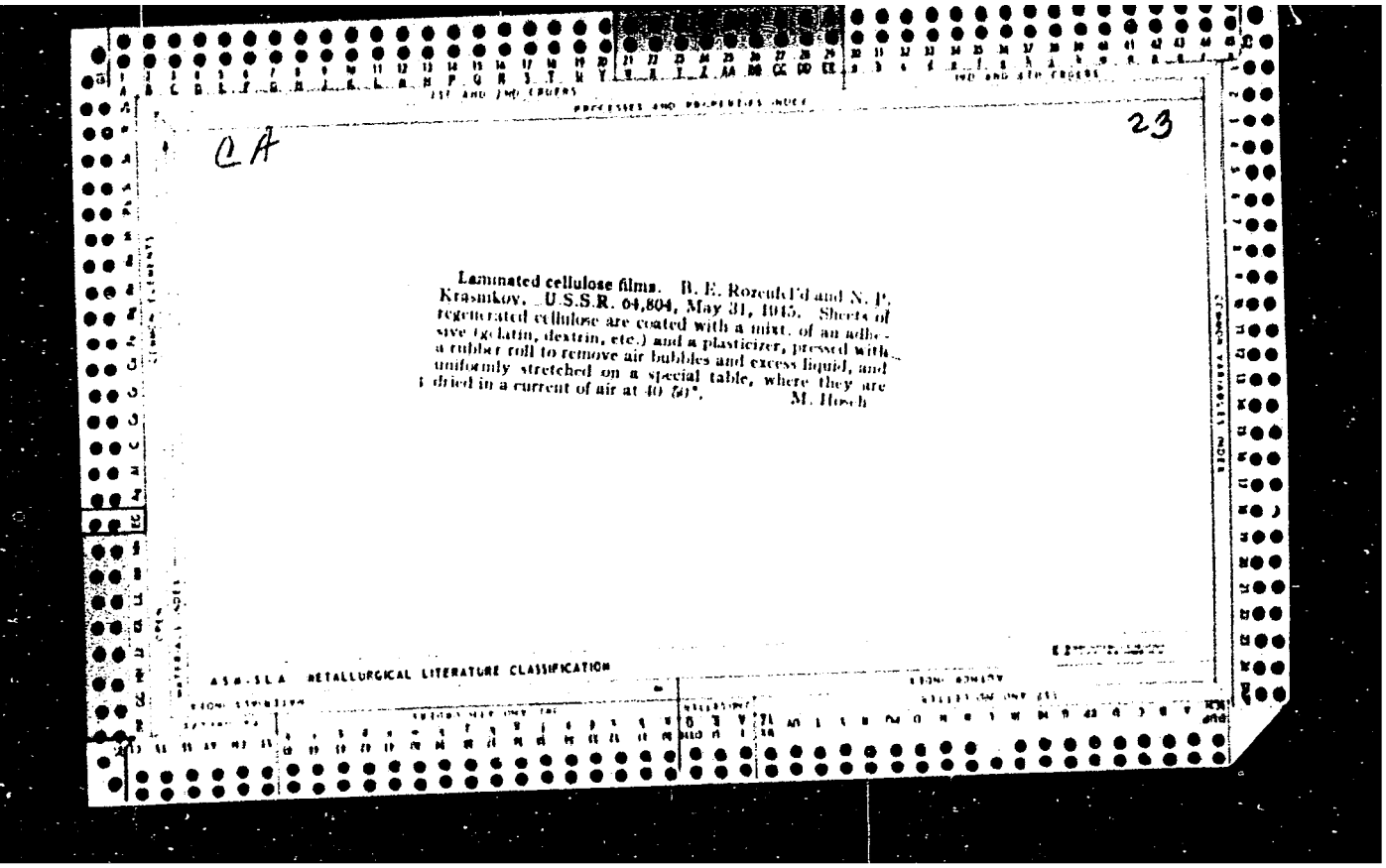


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

Economies in Triplex production. N. P. KRASNIKOV AND V. S. POP'SLESKII. *Prom. Stroitel. Material.*, 1940, No. 9, pp. 54-57; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1941, I, 2101; *Chem. Abs.*, 37, 2807 (1943).—The use of nitrocellulose by the Russian glass industry for the intermediate layers of safety glasses is criticized. Such multiple layered glasses do not withstand frost and become discolored in a relatively short time, and the cellulose decomposes under the influence of light of short wave length, especially ultraviolet light. Moreover, the manufacture of such glasses is costly. It is necessary that the production of materials for the intermediate layers of safety glasses be fundamentally changed with the use of acetylcellulose, Vinylite, or acrylate (Plexigum) being introduced.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



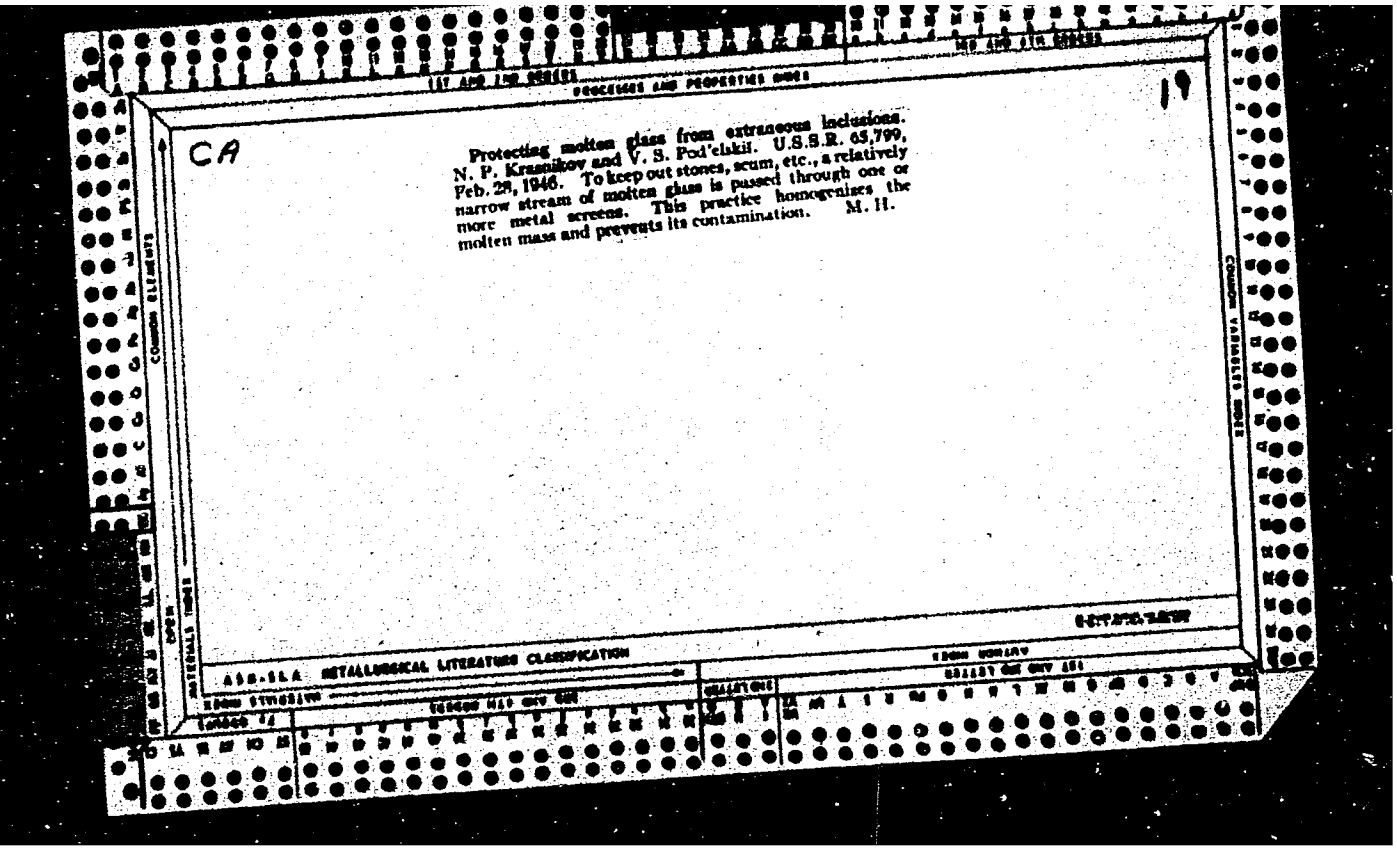
CA

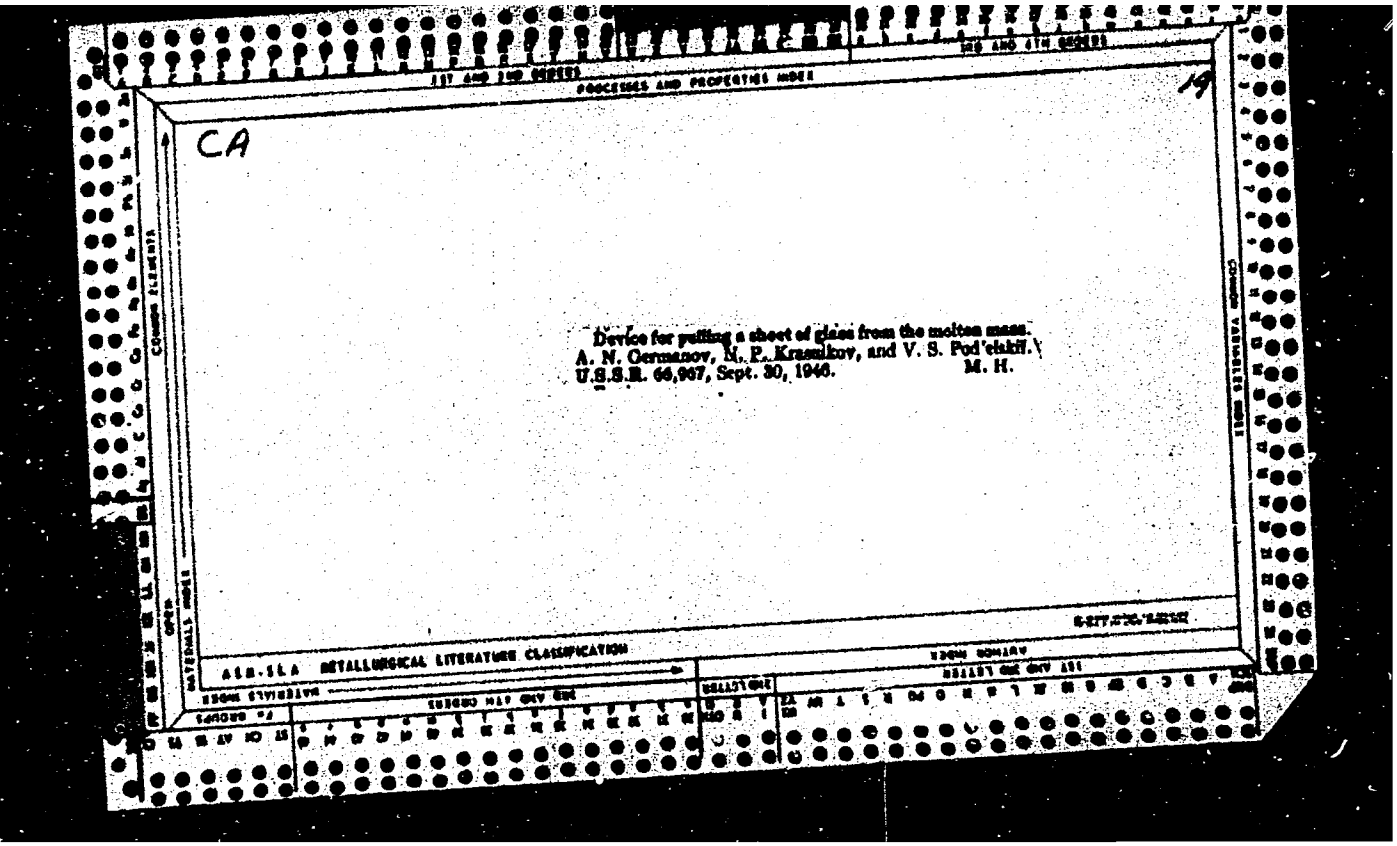
23

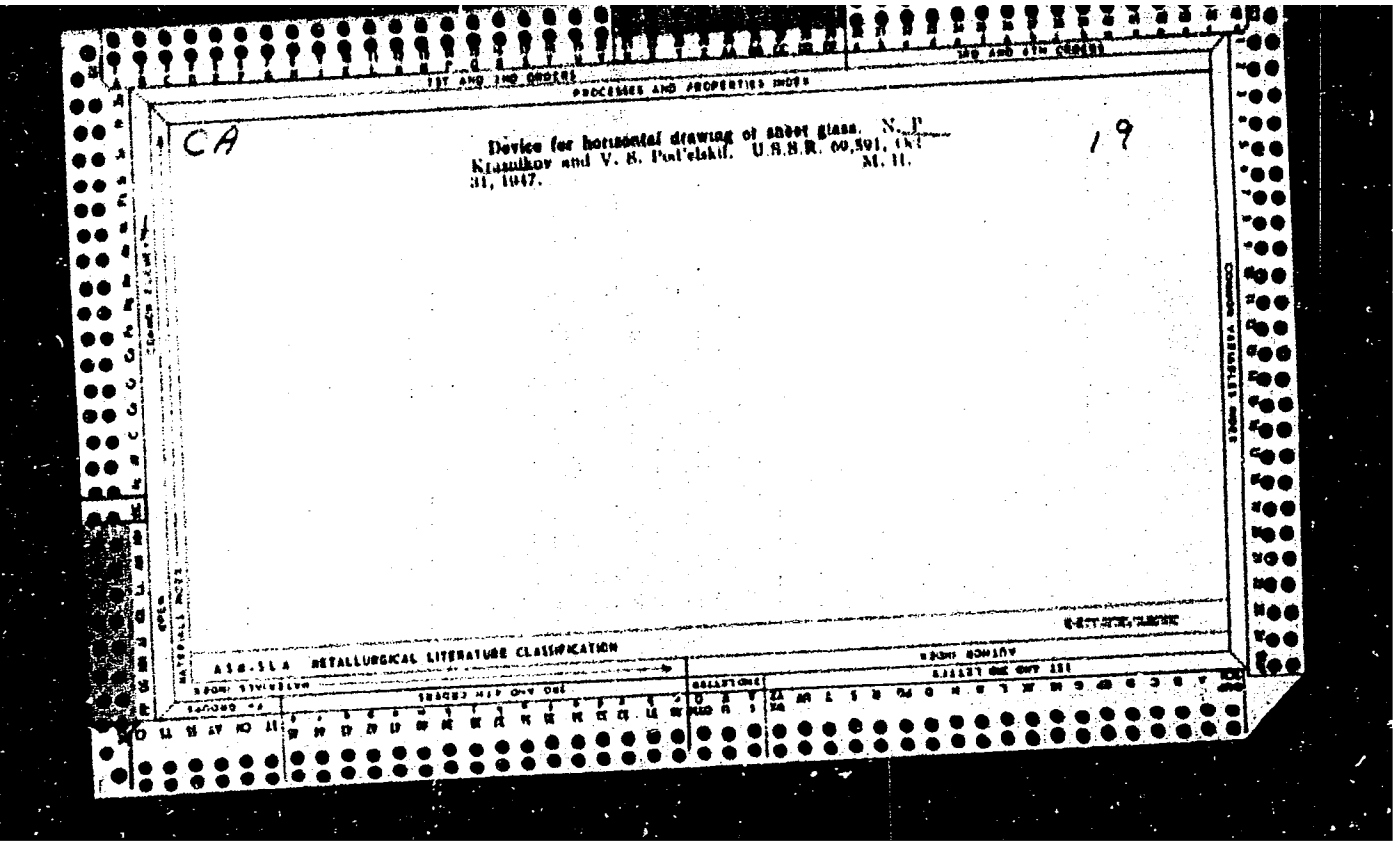
Laminated cellulose films. B. E. Rozenfel'd and N. P. Krasnikov. U.S.S.R. 64,804, May 31, 1945. Sheets of regenerated cellulose are coated with a mixt. of an adhesive (gelatin, dextrin, etc.) and a plasticizer, pressed with a rubber roll to remove air bubbles and excess liquid, and uniformly stretched on a special table, where they are dried in a current of air at 40 (6)°.

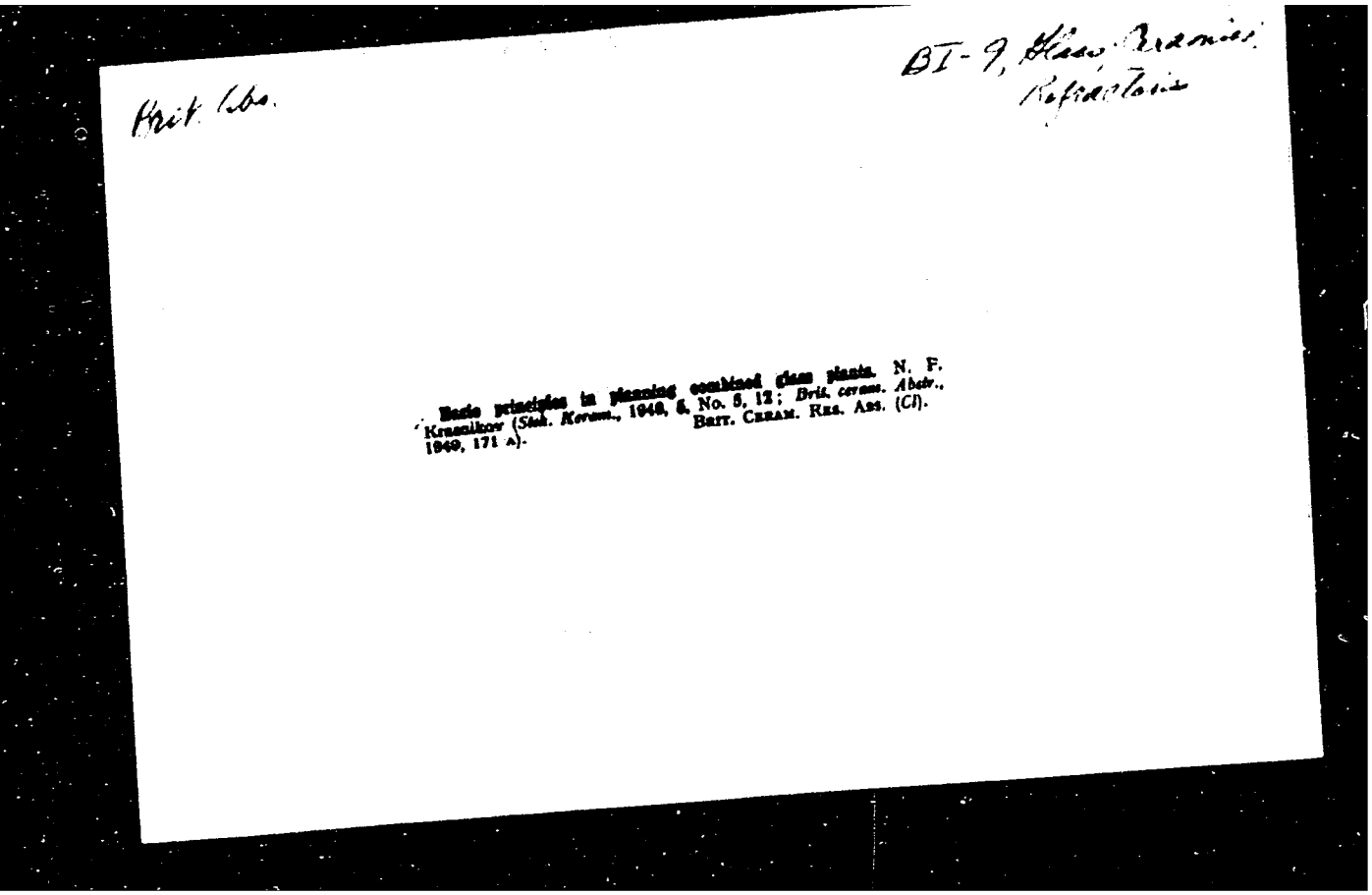
M. Hoch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





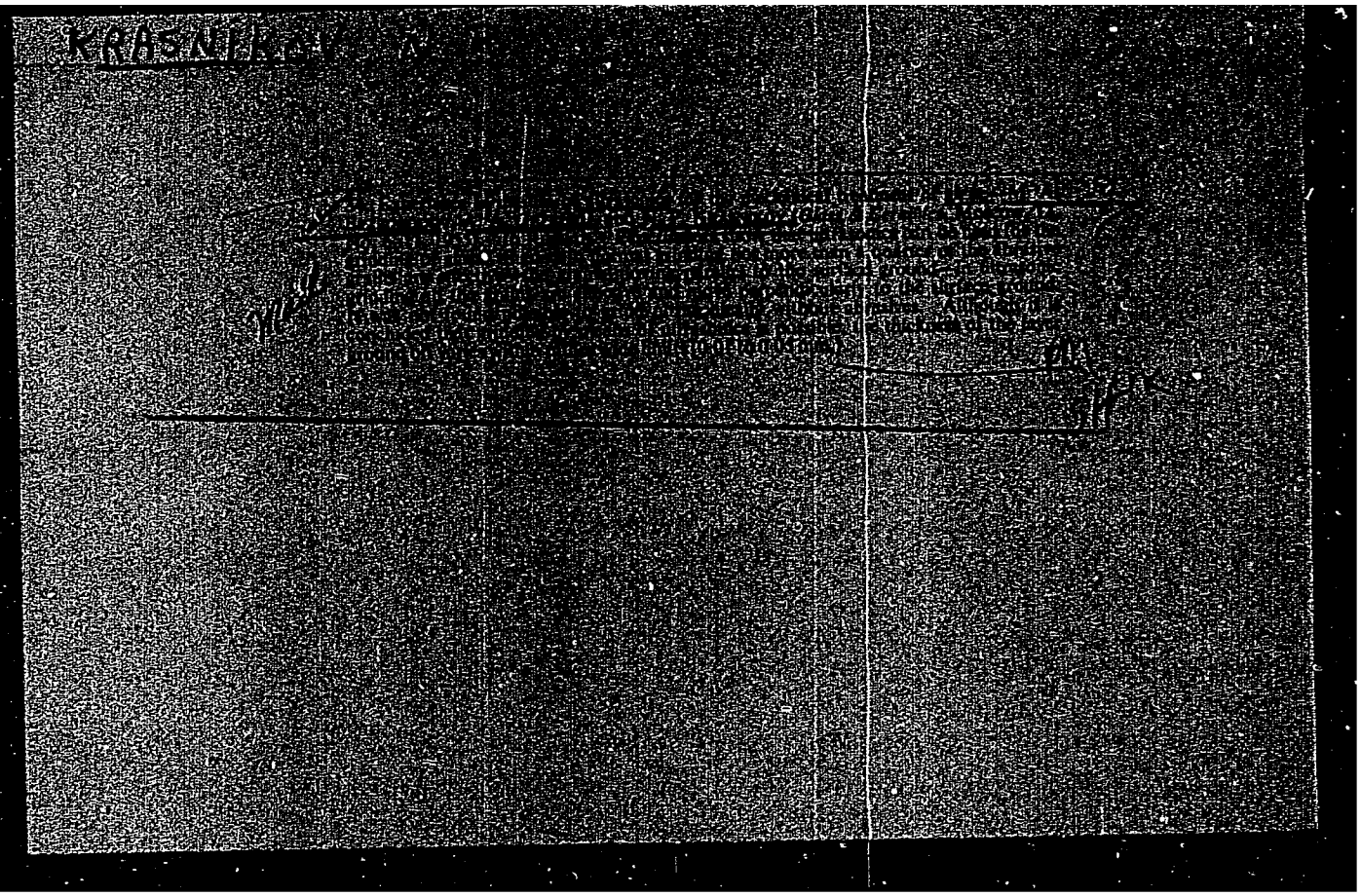




Brit Abs.

BI-9, Glass Ceramics
Refractories

Basic principles in planning combined glass plants. N. F. Kreanikov (Steklo. Keram., 1948, 5, No. 5, 12; Brit. ceram. Abstr., 1949, 171 A). Brit. Ceram. Res. Ass. (C).



KRASNIKOV, N.P.

J-4

USSR / Acoustics. Ultrasonics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika No 3, 1957, No 7479

Author : Bezborodov, M.A., Gerburg, A.A., Krasnikov, N.P.
Inst : None
Title : Experience in the Application of Ultrasonics to the Mechanical Working of Glass.

Orig Pub : Sb. statey Vses. Zaoch. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, vyp. 13, 26-34

Abstract : After giving brief information on the nature of ultrasonic oscillations, the results of experimental work on the application of ultrasonics for polishing glass are reported. The experiments were made with a machine constructed at the Leningrad Metal Plant by Engineer, M.K. Pisarevskiy. Glass plates with a surface of 20 x 8 mm were polished. The area of the working tool varied from 20 x 1 mm to 20 x 20 mm, and the amplitude of the oscillations varied from 0,005 to 0,02 mm, and the time for a single cut ranged from 10 to 20 seconds. The thickness of the

Card : 1/2

USSR / Acoustics. Ultrasonics.

J-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika No 3, 1957, No 7479

Abstract : layer removed by polishing in two passages fluctuated from 0,01 to 0,05 mm with a depth of the pits being 0,4 to 2,8 microns. The abrasives employed were boron carbide No 220, electro-corundum M7 -- M10, and emery. The authors believe that the ultrasonic method of polishing glass will turn out to be considerably more economical than the presently used mechanical method.

Card : 2/2

KRASNIKOV, N.P.

BEZBORODOV, M.A.; GEZBURG, A.A.; KRASNIKOV, N.P.

Experience in using ultrasonic waves for mechanical treatment of glass. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel.politekh.inst. no.55:12-18 '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Glass) (Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

KRASNIKOV, N.V., elektromekhanik.

Resonance indicator. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.7:21 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Grodnenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Electronic equipment)

KRASNIKOV, N.V., elektromekhanik

Oscillator for checking ZhR-1 transmitter-receiver sets.
Avtom.telem.i sviaz' 4 no.8:29 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Grodnenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy dorogi.
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)
(Railroads--Electronic equipment)

KRASNIKOV, N.V., elektromekhanik

Improvement of the operation of the ZhR-1 transmitter-receiver set. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.5:21 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Grodnenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Electronic equipment)

KRASNIKOV, N.V., elektromekhanik

Attachment for regulating the performance of the ZhR-4 transmitter-receiver. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 6 no.5:37-38 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Grodnenskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy dorogi.

(Railroads—Communication systems)

KRASNIKOV, N.V.; CHUNTS, Z.G.

The VGI vibratory horizontal centrifuge. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch i tekh.inform. 16 no5:10-11'63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Centrifuges)

L 10[illegible]-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/JH/JH
ACC NR: AP6029673 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/008/0077/0080

AUTHORS: Krasnikov, N. Ye.; Kushnkevich, S. A.; Tokmakov, P. Ya.; Kazadov, K. A.; Shilin, O. K.; Gritsenko, Yu. P.; Matveyev, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Adoption of rolling large round profiles from titanium alloys

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1966, 77-80

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, metal rolling, metal forming

ABSTRACT: The rolling of large diameter (25 - 60 mm) titanium alloy stock was studied. Prior to rolling the specimens were heated for 10 min in an induction furnace up to a temperature of 1270--1370K, and for 5 min in a silit furnace at a temperature of 1270--1370K. A schematic of the rolling scheme is presented (see Fig. 1). The rolling margin was calculated after the formula of N. Ye. Krasnikov and N. P. Skryabin (Tsvetnyye metally, 1965, No. 4)

$$\Delta h = \frac{\Delta h \cdot B_0 \sqrt{\Delta h \cdot r}}{(H+h)^2} \times \left[1{,}7 - \frac{B_0 \sqrt{\Delta h \cdot r}}{(H+h)^2}\right],$$

where Δh is the absolute compression, B_0 - width of zone before passage, H and h - height of zone before and after passage respectively, and r - the radius of the working roller. It was found that the experimental data were in good agreement with

UDC: 669.295-422.1:622.771.2

Card 1/2

10

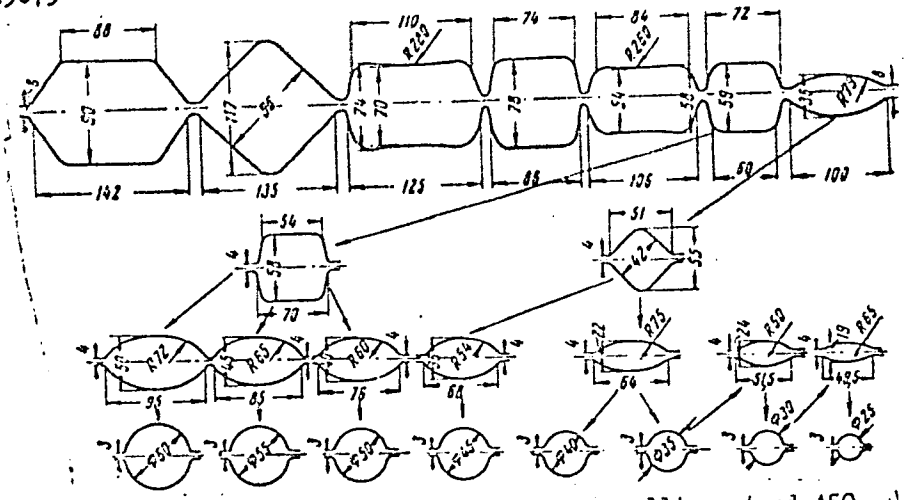
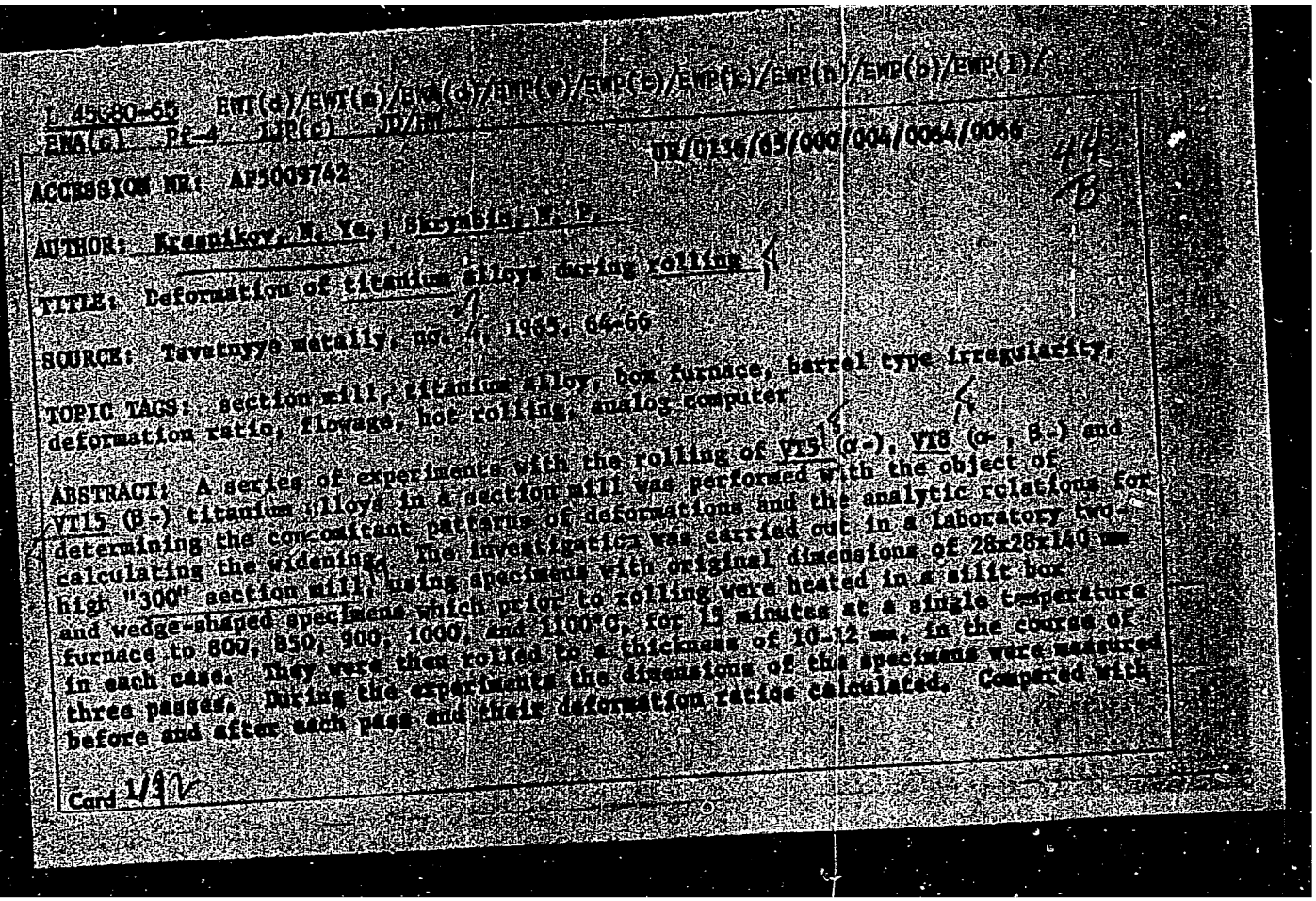


Fig. 1. Schematic for rolling large round profiles on rolling stand 450

the above equation. The degree of mold filling for hexagonal, square, and oval specimens was calculated after I. Ya. Tarnovskiy (Formoizmeneniye pri plasticheskoy obrabotke metallov, Metallurgizdat, 1953). The results are tabulated. It is concluded that rolling of large diameter stock made of titanium alloys VT1-1, VT3-1, OT4, VT5, VT5-1, VT6, VT8, VT15, VT14, and others yields products with satisfactory mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 graphs, and 4 equations.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001



L 45680-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/
EWA(c) Pf-4 JD/JG/JW UR/0136/65/000/004/0064/0066 44
ACCESSION NR: AP5009742 B

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, M. Ya.; Skvortsov, V. P.

TITLE: Deformation of titanium alloys during rolling

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 4, 1965, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: section mill, titanium alloy, box furnace, barrel type irregularity, deformation ratio, flowage, hot rolling, analog computer

ABSTRACT: A series of experiments with the rolling of VT5 (α-), VT8 (α-, β-) and VT15 (β-) titanium alloys in a section mill was performed with the object of determining the concomitant patterns of deformations and the analytic relations for calculating the widening. The investigation was carried out in a laboratory two-high "300" section mill using specimens with original dimensions of 28×28×140 mm and wedge-shaped specimens which prior to rolling were heated in a mill box furnace to 800, 850, 900, 1000, and 1100°C, for 15 minutes at a single temperature in each case. They were then rolled to a thickness of 10-12 mm, in the course of three passes. During the experiments the dimensions of the specimens were measured before and after each pass and their deformation ratios calculated. Compared with

Card 1/2

L 45080-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009742

steel, titanium alloys show greater development of barrel-type surface irregularities and their internal temperature distribution during cooling is less uniform; this is attributed to the fact that the heat conduction of titanium is 1.8 times lower than that of steel. On the basis of data obtained by means of an analog device, differential equations of heat balance were compiled, solved by means of an analog computer, and then used to plot curves of the cooling temperature of the metal over the thickness of the billet as a function of its cooling time, which showed that the surface of titanium alloys cools more rapidly than that of steel. Due to the considerable temperature drop between the center and the surface of titanium-alloy billets, the deformation over the depth of the billet does not proceed uniformly. The outer layers of the metal have a lower temperature than the inner and hence also a greater deformation resistance. Therefore, in the process of rolling, the flowage of the metal of the central layers of the billet predominates and so does their longitudinal and transverse displacement with respect to the surface layers, chiefly in the direction of the least resistance -- width. On the basis of experimental findings the authors plotted a generalized curve of the widening index as a function of deformation factors, ultimately deriving a formula for calculating the widening of metal during the hot rolling of titanium-alloy sections. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 63198-65 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWA(c)/[illegible]/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EMP(w)/[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP5019975 [illegible]

UR/0136/65/000/008/0084/0085
669.295.004.12:621.771.2

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, N. Ya.; Skryabin, N. P.; Kushakevich, S. A.; Nikitin, Ye. M.; Bazhenov, Yu. M.; Tolmakov, P. Ya.; Gritsenko, Yu. P.; Makhmutova, Ye. A.

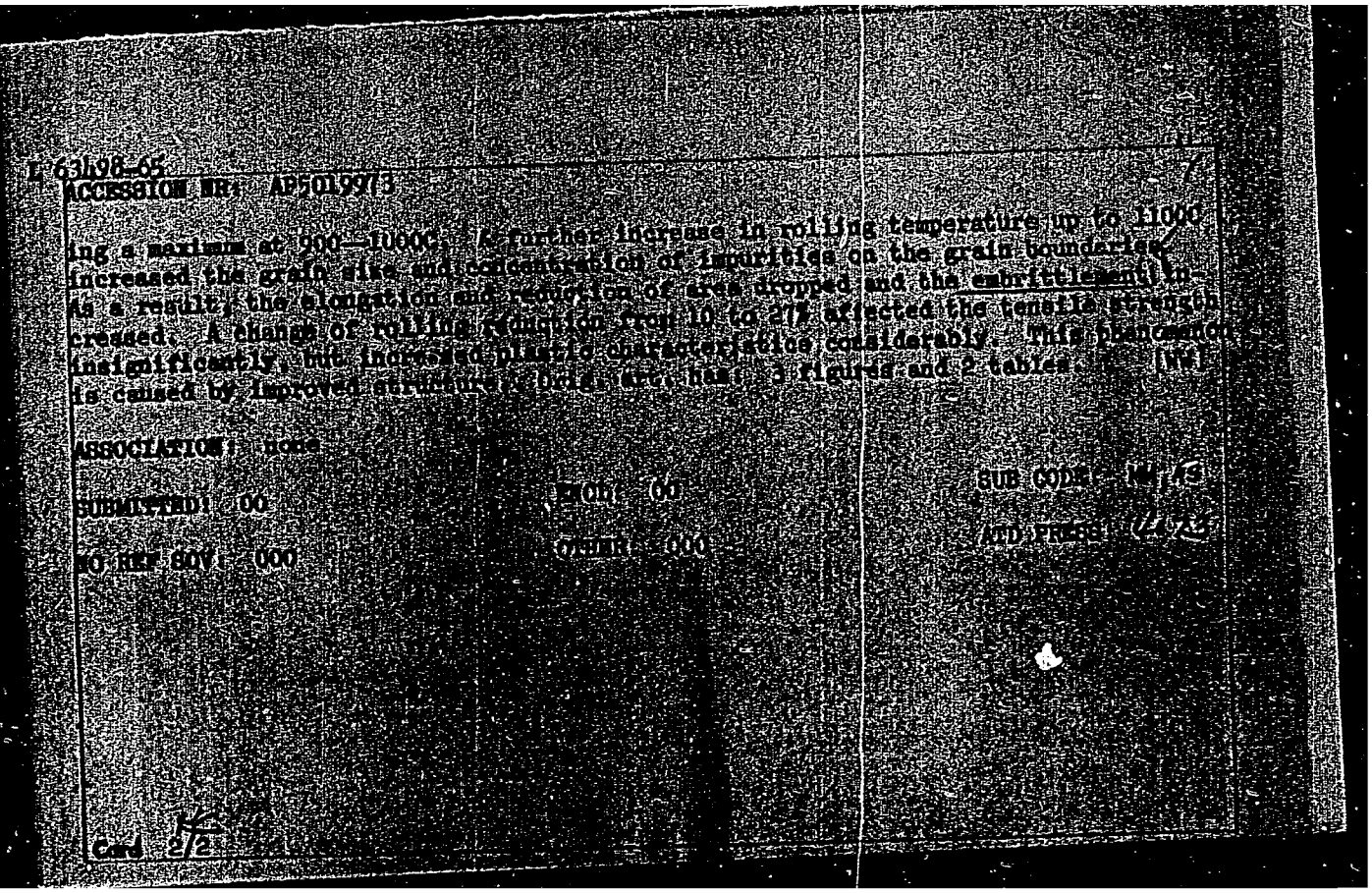
TITLE: Investigation of the mechanical properties and structure of titanium alloys during rolling

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 8, 1965, 84-85

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, titanium alloy rolling, titanium alloy structure, titanium alloy mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The mechanical properties and microstructure of BT5, BT8, and BT15 titanium alloys rolled on rolling mill 300 at various temperatures and with various reductions have been investigated. Specimens 20 x 28 x 140 mm were preheated and rolled with a rolling-end temperature of 800, 850, 900, 1000, and 1100C. The experiments showed that tensile strength of all the alloys increased as rolling temperature decreased from 1100 to 800C. Microscopic examination revealed that recrystallization was not completed at 800—850C, but only at 900—1000C. The recrystallized structure improved ductility; the values changed according to the curve, hav-

Card 1/2



L 63198-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019973

ing a maximum at 900—1000°. A further increase in rolling temperature up to 1100° increased the grain size and concentration of impurities on the grain boundaries. As a result, the elongation and reduction of area dropped and the embrittlement increased. A change of rolling direction from 10 to 2% affected the tensile strength insignificantly, but increased plastic characteristics considerably. This phenomenon is caused by improved structure. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2

KRASNIKOV, N.Ye.; SKRYABIN, N.P.

Deformation of titanium alloys during rolling. TSvet. met. 38 no.4: 64-65 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KOPP, I.F., prof.; KRASNIKOV, P.G., assistent

Report on the work of the Stalino Ophthalmologic Society for 1957. Oft.zhur. 13 no.7:446-447 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Stalinskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva glaznykh vrachey (for Kopp). 2. Sekretar' pravleniya Stalinskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva glaznykh vrachey (for Krasnikov).
(STALINO--OPHTHALMOLOGIC SOCIETY)

KRASNIKOV, P.G.

Penetrating injuries of the eye with injuries to the ciliary body as a result of gunshot wounds. Voen. med. zhur. no.4:44-46 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(EYE, wds. & inj.
gunshot inj. causing perf. ocular inj. & ciliary lesions (Rus))

KRASNIKOV, P.G., assistent

A case of abortive expulsive hemorrhage during extraction of a cataract. Oft.zhur. 14 no.3:182-184 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (zav. - prof.F.I.Kopp) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EYE--SURGERY) (HEMORRHAGE)

KOPP, I.F., prof.; KRASNIKOV, P.G., assistent

Report of the Stalino Ophthalmological Society for 1958. Oft. zhur. 14 no.4:251-252 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Stalinskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva glaznykh vrachey za 1958 god (for Kopp). 2. Sekretar' Stalinskogo oftal'mologicheskogo obshchestva glaznykh vrachey za 1958 god (for Krasnikov).
(STALINO--OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

KRASNIKOV, P.G., assistent

Experimental study of surgical treatment of cut wounds of the sclera in the area of the ciliary body. Oft.zhur. 14 no.8:488-493 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.F. Kopp) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SCLERA--SURGERY)

KRASNIKOV, P.G.

Control of trachoma and eye diseases in a coal basin. Vest. oft. 72 no.3:61-63 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(COAL MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)
(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS)

KRASNIKOV, P.G. (Stalino)

Conference of the Ukrainian Republic Committee for Problems Pertaining to Blindness and Glaucoma on measures for the control of eye diseases and injuries in a coal basin. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.4:57-58 Ap '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(DONETSK BASIN--EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KRASNIKOV, P.G.

Explosion and bullet wounds of the eyes with the penetration of nonmagnetic splinters into the ciliary body. Oft. zhur. 18 no.3:131-136 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KRASNIKOV, P.G., assistant

Penetrating scleral wounds in the region of the ciliary body not complicated by intraocular foreign bodies. Oft. zhur. 18 no.7:387-393 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MAKAROV, S.Z.; KRASNIKOV, S.N. [deceased]

Study of conversions of solid solutions in the system: Na_2SO_4 - Na_2CO_3. Izv.Sekt.fiz.-khim.anal. 27:268-284 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR. (Sodium salts)

KRASNIKOV, S. N.

KRASNIKOV, S. N. - "Separation of Solid Bodies in a Magnetic Field." Sub 2 Jun 52, Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SOV/58-59-10-22754

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Fizika, 1959, Nr 10, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, S.N.

TITLE: Interference Method of Studying Linear Magnetostriction

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. in-ta, 1958, Vol 35, pp 107 - 110

ABSTRACT: The author suggests that the effect of linear magnetostriction in ferromagnetic rods be measured by using the phenomenon of interference of light in a thin open-air wedge, the angle of which varies with a variation in the length of the magnetized rod. The author provides a diagram of the setup, as well as the results of measurements for a number of materials. The described setup is recommended for studying magnetostrictive properties. It is convenient for university laboratories and lecture demonstrations.

O.I. Shiryayeva

Card 1/1

KRASNIKOV, Sergey N.

ZHARKOV, Sergey Nikolayevich; KRASNIKOV, Sergey Nikiforovich; MIKHALKEVICH, P.V., redaktor; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Photography club in the secondary school; a manual for teachers] Fotograficheskii kruzhok v srednei shkole; rukovodstvo dlia prepodavatelia. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1956. 143 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Photography)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Sergey Ivanovich; KATSENELENBOGEN, Emmanuil Davidovich; KRASNIKOV, Sergey Nikiforovich; TATURA, G.L., tekhn.red.

[Elementary photography; textbook for pedagogical institutes] Elementarnaia fotografiia; uchebnoe posobie dlia pedinstitutov. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 317 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Photography--Study and teaching)

KRASNIKOV, V.

Assimilating the experience of advanced builders. Prof.-tekh. obr. 13 no.7:12-14 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Direktor stroitel'noy shkoly No. 2, Saratov.
(Saratov--Building trades--Study and teaching)

KRASNIKOV, V. [Krasnykov, V.]

Living islands. Znan. ta pratsia no.3:29 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:10)
(Pacific Ocean--Coral reefs and islands)

KRASNIKOV, V. [Krasnykov, V.], inzh.

Meteors and radio communication. Znan.ta pratsia no.6:30-31 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Radio, Shortwave) (Meteors)

KRASNIKOV, V.[Krasnykov, V.], inzh.

Magic pear. Znan. ta pratsia no.5:13-14 My '63.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Krivoy Rog--Bessemer process)

GOL'DANSKIY, Vitaliy Iosifovich; KRASNIKOV, V.A., red.; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Mossbauer effect and its application in chemistry] Effekt Messbauera i ego primeneniia v khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 81 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gol'danskiy).
(Mossbauer effect) (Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

KRASNIKOV, V.F. (Moskva)

Theoretical and ex' rimental investigation of a cam mechanism taking into consideration the precision of its manufacture. Mashinovedenie no.1:30-35 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KRASNIKOV, V. I. DECEASED 1963/3

GEOCHEMISTRY (C1962)

L 2912-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) LJP(c)
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550.8:553.495

Krasnikov, Vladimir Ivanovich (Government Prize Winner)

Geological criteria for uranium prospecting (Geologicheskiye predposylki poiskov mestorozhdeniy urana) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964. 0186 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1400 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, geologic exploration, prospecting, fissionable metal ore

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is the last work of the author who dedicated his life to research in exploration and prospecting of mineral deposits. Among others in this work are presented new concepts on the classification of uranium deposits, their evaluation and the natural prospecting conditions. Certain parts in the book, as in any work of new concepts, are controversial, nevertheless, the book is of great value to any geologist-prospector who will evaluate critically the new concepts on the subject. The book also will be of interest to a wide circle of specialists who work in the field of atomic industry.

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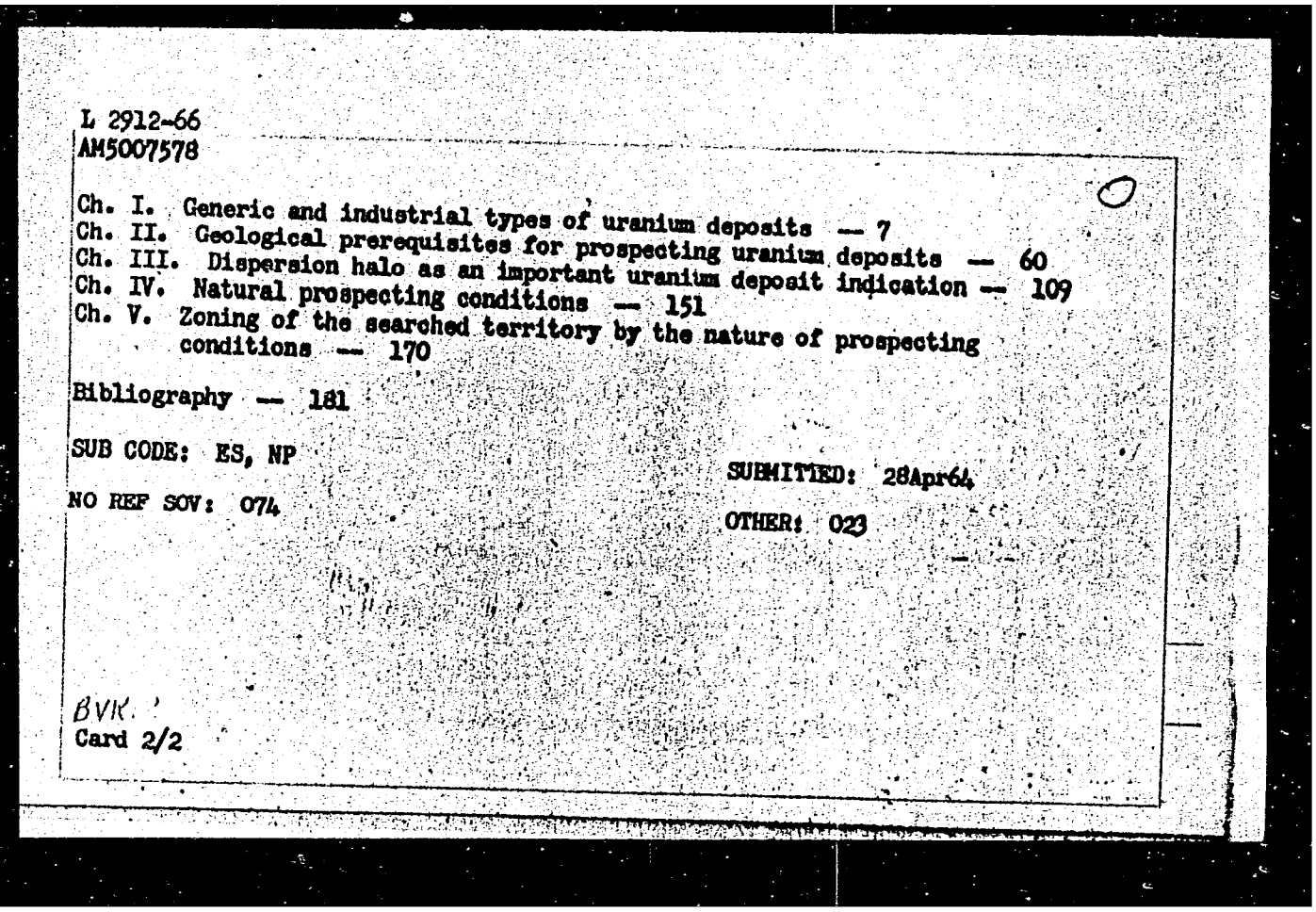

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AM5007578

Ch. I. Generic and industrial types of uranium deposits — 7
Ch. II. Geological prerequisites for prospecting uranium deposits — 60
Ch. III. Dispersion halo as an important uranium deposit indication — 109
Ch. IV. Natural prospecting conditions — 151
Ch. V. Zoning of the searched territory by the nature of prospecting conditions — 170

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SUB CODE: ES, NP

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64

NO REF SOV: 074

OTHER: 023

BVK
Card 2/2

KRASNIKOV, Vladimir Ivanovich (1906-1962), prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; DYUKOV, A.I., otv. red.; KAZHDAN, A.B., otv. red.; PEREL'MAN, A.I., red.; SHARKOV, Yu.V., red.

[Fundamentals of an efficient method of prospecting for ore deposits] Osnovy ratsional'noi metodiki poiskov rudnykh mestorozhdenii. 2. izd. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 398 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KRASNIKOV, V. K.

AID P - 4310

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 10/26

Authors : Krasnikov, V. K. and N. N. Karatayev

Title : Semiautomatic machine for rotor winding

Periodical : Vest. mash., #3, p. 35, Mr 1956

Abstract : A semiautomatic machine for single chord rotor winding with changeable saddle is described. Diagrams, photo.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ACC NR: AR6025708 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/004/I013/I013

AUTHOR: Krasnikov, V. M.

TITLE: Determining the parameters of a double-cage induction motor from its specified mechanical characteristic

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 4I90

REF SOURCE: Elektromashinostr. i elektrooborudovaniye. Resp. mezhved. nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 1, 1965, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: induction motor, electric machine

ABSTRACT: By analyzing an equivalent circuit of the double-cage induction motor, it has been found that any point on its mechanical characteristic $M = f(s)$ can be determined by substituting the corresponding slip in this formula

$$M = mU \frac{\frac{A}{s} + Bs}{\frac{C}{s^2} + \frac{D}{s} + E + Fs + Ks^2},$$

where A, B, C, D, E, F, K are constant coefficients that depend on the motor-winding parameters. These coefficients are determined from a system of four equations set up for 4 points on the mechanical characteristic. An example of determining the machine parameters by the above method is given. G. Salgus [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.313.333.4.001.24

1. KRASNIKOV, V. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Krasnikov, V. V.

7. Practical handbook for the mechanization of afforestation ("Mechanization of forestry spot seeding." V. V. Krasnikov. Reviewed by Eng. A. I. Novikov.) Les i step', 5, no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KRASNIKOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; LETNEV, B.Ya., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Hoisting and conveying equipment in agriculture] Pod"emno-transportnye mashiny v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1962. 439 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Agricultural machinery) (Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)

KRASNIKOV, V. V.

KRASNIKOV, V. V.- "Investigation of the Process of Contact Drying of Bodies Having Capillary Porosity." Min of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

KRASNIKOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Studying the process of contact drying. Trudy MTIPP no.6:99-113 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Drying)

KRASNIKOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Ways for intensifying the process of contact drying. Trudy MTIPP no.6:147-151 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Drying)

KRASNIKOV, V.V.

KRASNIKOV, V.V.

Heat computations for contact drying devices. Trudy MTIPP no.8:64-70 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Drying) (Heat--Transmission)

KRASNIKOV, V.V.

KRASNIKOV, V.V.

Kinetics of contact drying processes under various conditions.
Trudy MTIPP no.8:71-79 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Drying) (Heat--Transmission)

KRASNIKOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, V.A., inzh.

Experimental device for the drying of paper. Bum.prom. 34 no.10:20-21 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Paper--Drying)

KRASNIKOV, V.V.

Forms of moisture bonding with fibrous materials used in the food industry. Trudy MTIPP 15:70-74 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Food—Drying) (Moisture)

KRASNIKOV, V.V.; DANILOV, V.A.

Electric contact method of drying thin fibrous materials. Trudy MTIPP 15:87-93 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Paper—Drying)

KRASNIKOV, V. V., and DANILOV, V. A.,

"Heat and Mass Transfer at the Process of Combined Drying by Convection and Conduction."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

KRASNIKOV, V.V.; DANILOV, V.A.

Heat and mass transfer in the conductive convective drying of capilliary porous bodies. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.6:27-32 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

(Mass trasfer) (Heat—Transmission) (Drying)

KRASNIKOV, V.V.; DANILOV, V.A.

Local rates of mass transfer in composite drying. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.7:39-44 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Mass transfer) (Drying)

STREL'TSOV, V.V.; SHCHUKIN, V.K.; REBROV, A.K.; FUKS, G.I.; KUTATELADZE, S.S.; LYKOV, A.V.; PREDVODITELEV, A.S.; KONAKOV, P.K.; DUSHCHENKO, V.P.; MAKSIMOV, G.A.; KRASNIKOV, V.V.

Readers' response to I.T. El'perin's article "Terminology of heat and mass transfer" in IFZh No.1, 1961. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.7:113-133 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, g. Ivanovo (for Strel'tsov). 2. Aviatsionnyy institut, Kazan' (for Shchukin, Rebrov). 3. Politekhnicheskiy institut, Tomsk (for Fuks). 4. Institut teplofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (for Kutateladze). 5. Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR, Minsk (for Lykov). 6. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, Moskva (for Predvoditelev). 7. Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Moskva (for Konakov). 8. Institut legkoy promyshlennosti, Kiyev (for Dushchenko). 9. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Maksimov). 10. Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Krasnikov).

(Heat—Transmission) (Mass transfer)

KRASNIKOV, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, V.A., inzh.

Kinetics of paper heating in case of drying. Bum.prom. 37 no.11:18-20 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Paper—Drying)

KRASNIKOV, V.V.; GORBATOV, A.V.

[Mass-transfer characteristics and structural-mechanical properties of food products] Massoobmennye kharakteristiki i strukturno-mekhanicheskie svoistva pishchevykh produktov. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 38 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KRASNIKOV, V. V.; DANILOV, V. A.

'High-velocity convective and combined drying of fibrous materials."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry.

GINZBURG, A.S.; KRASNIKOV, V.V.; SOLOVIKOV, N.G.

Investigating optical properties of materials treated by thermal radiation. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.6:742-746 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

LYKOV, A.V.; LEBEDEV, P.D.; VUKALOVICH, M.P.; GINZBURG, A.S.; SMOL'SKIY, B.M.; SOKOLOV, Ye.Ya.; SEMENENKO, N.A.; LYKOV, M.V.; LEONCHIK, B.I.; KRASNIKOV, V.V.; SHUMAYEV, F.G.; DREVS, G.V.

Georgii Aleksandrovich Maksimov; obituary. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 9 no.3:418 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KRASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Krasnykov, IE.I.]; ISAKOVA, D.M.; NESTERENKO, O.A. [Nesterenko, O.O.]

Use of some wastes of the antibiotics industry for growing fodder yeast. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.5:80-84 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

KRASNIKOV, Yu.D.

Reducing the dynamic loads and increasing the operating stability of planes. Nauch.soob.IGD 14:49-54 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Planes (Hand tools))

KRASNIKOV, Yu.D.

2

5157. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WITH A DU-1 COMBINATION GIVING A NARROW CUT. Zamyatnin, I.S. and Krasnikov, Yu.D. (Mekhan. Trud. tyazhel. Rabot (Mech. Arduous Wk Moscow), Feb. 1957, 11-14). Figures and diagrams are given for work on a longwall with a combination of equipment including a DU-1 cutter-loader, which is a modification of the Donbass-1 cutter loader giving a cut 1.0 instead of 1.6 m wide.

KRASNIKOV, Yu. D.

ZAMYATNIN, I.S., inzhener.; KRASNIKOV, Yu. D., inzhener.

Operation of the DU-1 narrow grab unit. Mekh. trud. rab. 11 no.2: 10-14 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Coal mining machinery)

KRASNIKOV, YU. D.

IVANOV, K.I., inzhener; KRASNIKOV, Yu.D., inzhener; TISHCHENKO, N.A., inzhener.

Invent new methods for mechanized coal mining. Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.5:31-32 My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Coal mining machinery)

KRASNIKOV Yu.D.

UVANOV, K.I.; KRASNIKOV, Yu.D.; TISHCHENKO, N.A.; VOYTENKO, I.S., gornyy inzhener.

New mining methods; parts 7 and 8. Ugol' 32 no.7:22-25 Jl '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy Ugol'nyy institut (for Ivanov, Krasnikov, Tishchenko).
(Coal mines and mining)

KRASNIKOV, Yu.D., insh.

Speeding-up the creation of narrow-range, shuttle-type, cutter-loaders. Ugol' 35 no.7:61 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Coal mining machinery)

KRASNIKOV, Yu.D., inzh.

Determining the loads acting in mining machines in connection with the stopping of their working parts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.3:105-108 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR; rekomendovana kafedroy gornykh mashin Moskovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Mining machinery)

KRASNIKOV, Yu.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methodology of determining the design loads in static plows.
Mekh. i avtom. v gor. prom. no.3:68-84 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KRASNIKOV, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

Methodology of testing and designing the chain traction part of plows. Nauch. soob. IGD 18:132-135 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

L 23900-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6014963 SOURCE CODE: UR/0302/65/000/001/0043/0045

AUTHOR: Morozov, R. P.; Kuznetsov, B. A.; Krasnikov, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Time delay transistor element

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: flip flop circuit, silicon diode, automatic control, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: Transistorized control systems often require prolonged temporary signal delays, with a time delay element being used for this purpose. The known time delay elements, however, have a number of shortcomings: low temperature stability, impossibility of obtaining prolonged time delays, considerable dependence of time delays on fluctuations of supply voltage. Therefore, the Ukrainian Scientific Research Tube Institute has developed a TIME DELAY element free of these shortcomings. In this element the time delay is determined by an integrating network R_1 R_2 C whose output is connected via a silicon diode to a flip-flop -- the output element. Prolonged time delays can be achieved since the capacitor discharge current is not the flip-flop's input current, so that it does not energize the flip-flop; instead, the flip-flop is energized by a special pulsed voltage generator connected to the second plate of the capacitor. Therefore, capacitance C

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can be made sufficiently small despite high magnitudes of resistance R_p. Laboratory and operating trials of the new elements showed that, in the presence of an ambient temperature of 18°C and fluctuations of +25% in the supply voltage the deviations of time delay did not exceed +(1.0-1.5)%; when the temperature rose to 65°C, with supply-voltage fluctuations remaining the same, these deviations reached only +(1.5-2.0)%. Currently the new TIME DELAY element is successfully operating in a contactless system for the automatic control of piercing of billets in a continuous tube-rolling installation. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 BK

MOROZOV, R.P.; KUZNETSOV, B.A.; KRASNIKOV, Yu.G.

Transistorized "time delay" unit. Avtom. i prib. no.1:43-45 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KRASNIKOVA, A. P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Application of the mud preparation of A. L. Shinkarenko in keratitis." Ashkhabad, 1959. 16 pp; (Ashkhabad State Medical Inst); 215 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 144)

ACC NR: AP6036978 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3320/3323

AUTHOR: Krasnikova, A. Ya.; Polandov, I. N.; Mylov, V. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Character of the behavior of the ferroelectric properties of potassium ferrocyanide

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3320-3323

TOPIC TAGS: potassium compound, ferroelectric property, phase transition, paraelectricity, high pressure research, dielectric constant, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 8, no. 1, 1967) dealing with the ferroelectric phase transition in potassium ferrocyanide $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 3H_2O$ in different crystalline modifications. The purpose of the present investigation was to determine the influence of high hydrostatic pressure on the dielectric properties of potassium ferrocyanide, in order to obtain new information on the character of the polytypical transformations observed in this crystal. A single crystal with [101] cut, grown from a solution of recrystallized salt, was tested. The dielectric characteristics were measured in the temperature range from 0 to -55C at pressures up to 5500 kg/cm^2. The tests showed that the greatest sensitivity of the dielectric constant to pressures observed in the region of the transition to the paraelectric phase, for which the rate of change of the transition temperature with pressure is 2.3 x 10^{-3} deg-cm^2/kg, and the rate of change of the maximum dielectric constant with

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ACC NR: AP6036978

pressure is 11.8 x 10^{-3} $kg^{-1}cm^2$. The temperature dependence of the dielectric constant of potassium ferrocyanide exhibited an oscillatory dependence on the temperature, with the values of the peaks and the distances between them differing with the applied pressure. The authors thank L. F. Vereshchagin and V. A. Koptsik for directing the work and discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7005352 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/67/009/001/0116/0121

AUTHOR: Krasnikova, A. Ya.; Koptsik, V. A.; Strukov, B. A.; Van Min

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Dielectric and optical investigations of the irreversible ferroelectric phase transition in crystals of potassium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 116-121

TOPIC TAGS: potassium compound, ferroelectricity, phase transition, dielectric constant, electric polarization, double refraction

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out precision measurements of the dielectric constant, polarization, and the coercive field, and also investigations of birefringence of tetragonal potassium ferrocyanide crystals in the temperature interval -10 - -70C. The apparatus used for the investigations is described elsewhere (PTE no. 1, 183, 1961 and earlier). All the electric and optical properties exhibited anomalies near the ferroelectric phase transition point at -55.6C. For the tetragonal crystals tested, the irreversible transition is accompanied by spontaneous polarization along the [10$\bar{1}$] and [101] directions, with values 1 and 0.75 microcoulomb/cm^2 respectively. It was also observed that in crystals with small angles between the optical axes irreversible transitions are observed at temperatures that increase with increasing angle between the optical axes. Comparison of the results with nuclear magnetic res-

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ACC NR: AP7005332

onance and other tests made on these crystals leads to the conclusion that a probable connection exists between the physical properties and the fact that as a rule a potassium ferrocyanide crystal does not crystallize with any one distinct structure, but all its structural types crystallize simultaneously so that it is difficult to establish the limits governing the crystallization conditions of any particular modification. The authors thank G. S. Zhdanov and M. M. Umanskiy for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26May66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 57025-65 EWT(l)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pc-4/Pe-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016116 UR/0048/65/029/006/0903/0906

AUTHOR: Krasnikova, A.Ya.; Kopelev, Ya.A.

TITLE: X-ray diffraction study of the superstructure phase transition in ammonium fluoroberyllate crystals /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity, in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Ser. fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 903-906

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, phase transition, x-ray diffraction, ammonium compound, beryllium compound, fluorine compound

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the x-ray diffraction of $(NH_4)_2BeF_4$ single crystals at room temperature and -100°C. The investigation was undertaken because of the importance of superstructure transitions in ferroelectric materials and because inconsistencies in the published data suggest that the superstructure may depend on the manner in which the crystal is grown or on the dimensions of the sample (e.g., on whether it is a thin film). Most of the paper is devoted

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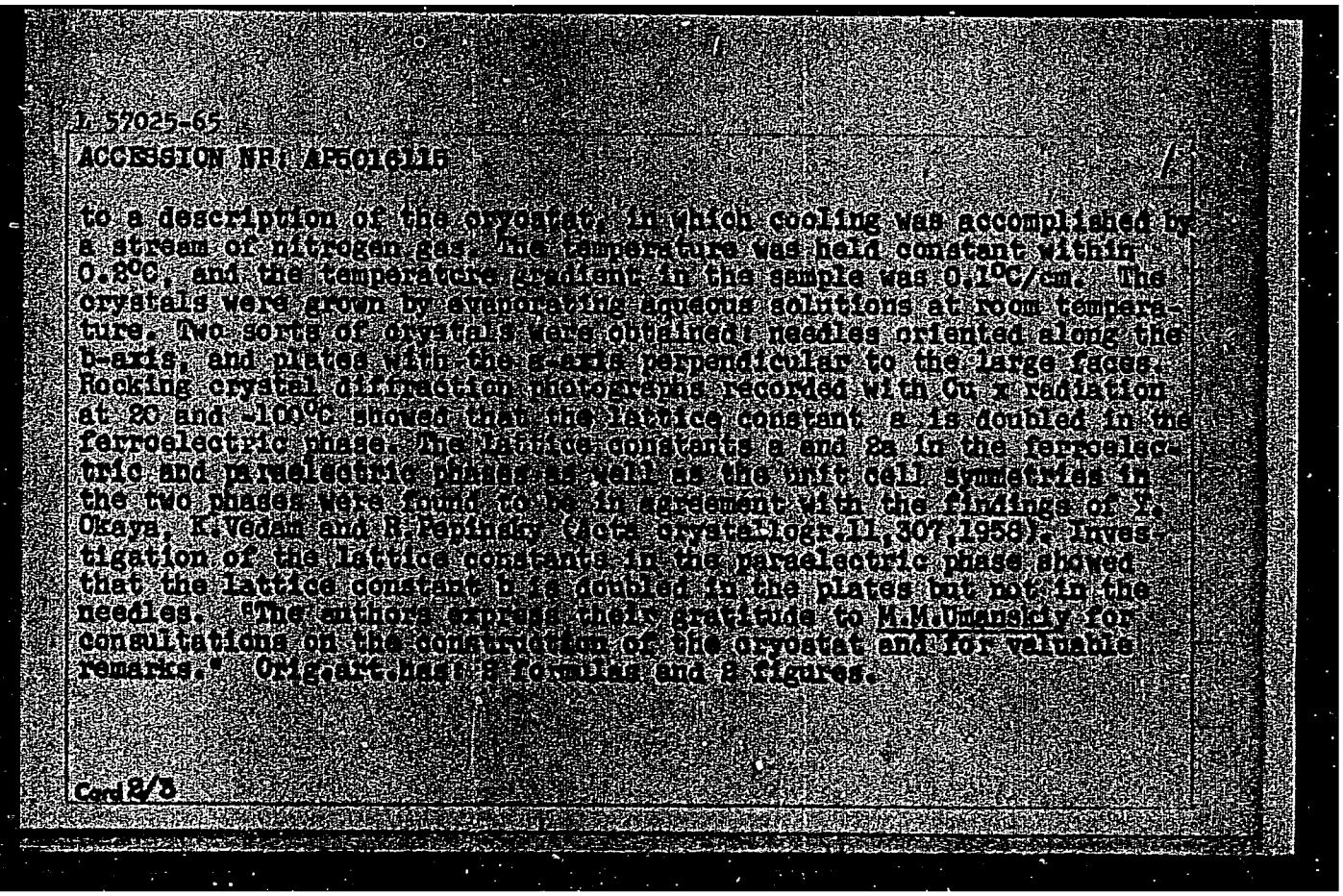

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to a description of the cryostat, in which cooling was accomplished by a stream of nitrogen gas, the temperature was held constant within 0.8°C, and the temperature gradient in the sample was 0.1°C/cm. The crystals were grown by evaporating aqueous solutions at room temperature. Two sorts of crystals were obtained: needles oriented along the b-axis, and plates with the b-axis perpendicular to the large faces. Rocking crystal diffraction photograms recorded with Cu x radiation at 20 and -100°C showed that the lattice constant a is doubled in the ferroelectric phase. The lattice constants a and 2a in the ferroelectric and paraelectric phases as well as the unit cell symmetries in the two phases were found to be in agreement with the findings of Y. Okaya, K.Vedam and R.Pepinsky (Acta crystallogr.11,307,1958). Investigation of the lattice constants in the paraelectric phase showed that the lattice constant b is doubled in the plates but not in the needles. "The authors express their gratitude to M.M.Umanskiy for consultations on the construction of the cryostat and for valuable remarks." Orig.art.has: 3 formulas and 2 figures.

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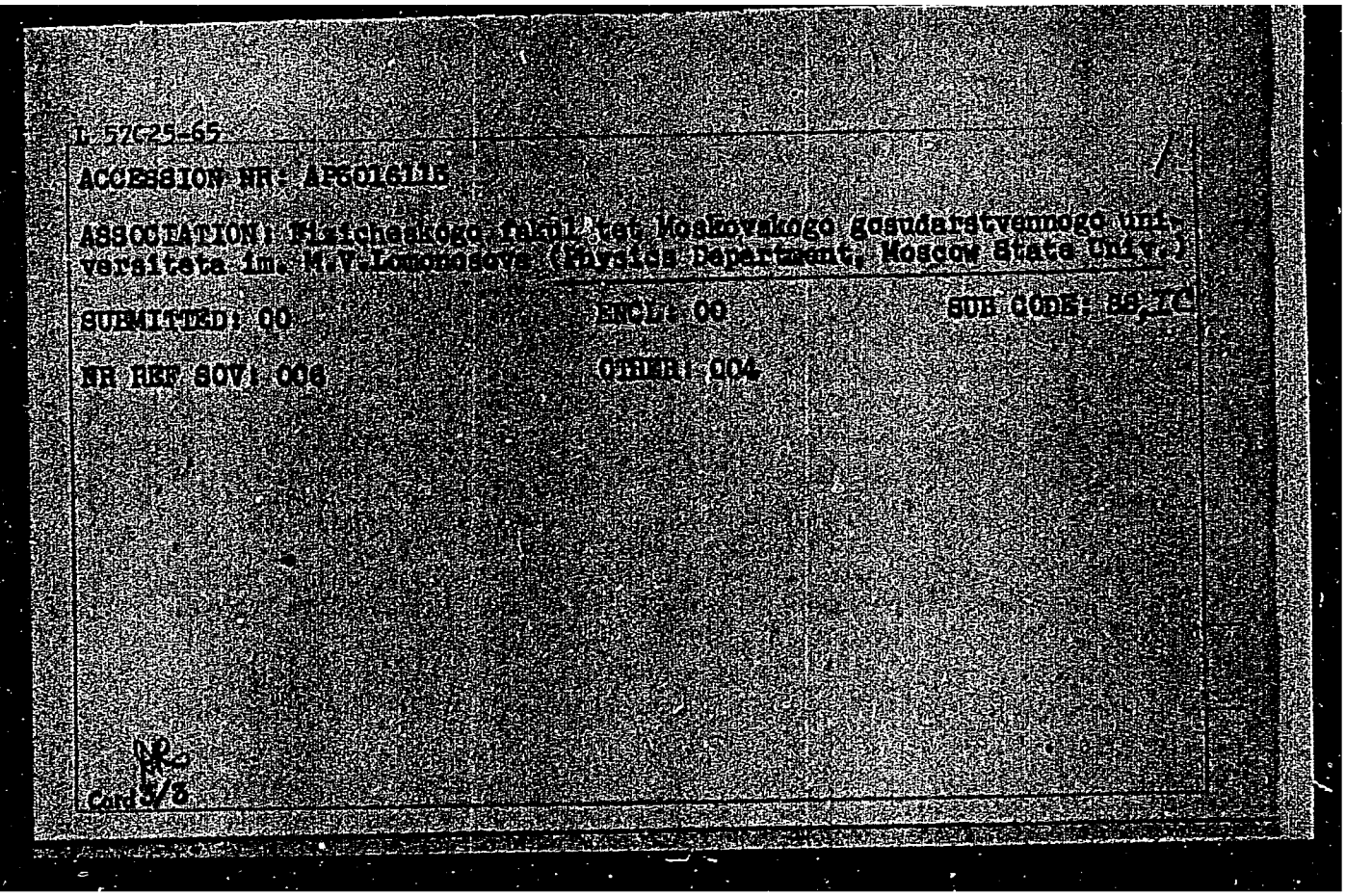

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